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U.S. Hispanics Are Divided on Whether Their Identity Helps or Hurts Them in America

Some say being Latino is a source of advantage or connection but others say it is tied to barriers and discrimination

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About this research

This Pew Research Center analysis explores the ways U.S. Latinos express and view their national, ethnic and racial identities.

Why did we do this?

The Center does research to inform the public, journalists and decision-makers. This analysis builds on a quarter century of research about [Hispanic identity](#). It is part of a larger body of work that explores the attitudes and experiences of U.S. Hispanics.

Learn more about [Pew Research Center](#), our research on [Hispanics in the U.S.](#) and other research on [race and ethnicity](#).

How did we do this?

This analysis is based on Pew Research Center's latest National Survey of Latinos, conducted from Oct. 6 to 16, 2025, among a sample of 8,046 U.S. adults. Some 4,923 Hispanics were surveyed, with 1,125 respondents who are members of the Center's [American Trends Panel](#) (ATP) and 3,798 respondents who are members of [SSRS's Opinion Panel](#). The survey also included 3,114 non-Hispanic ATP members. Here are the [questions](#) used for this analysis, [detailed responses](#) and the [methodology](#).

The survey was conducted in English and Spanish. Respondents were recruited through national, random sampling of residential addresses. This kind of recruitment gives nearly all U.S. adults a chance of selection.

Interviews took place either online, or by telephone with a live interviewer. The survey is weighted to be representative of the U.S. adult population by gender, race, ethnicity, partisan affiliation, education, presidential vote (among voters) and other factors. [Read more about the ATP's methodology](#).

Key terms

The terms **Hispanic** and **Latino** are used interchangeably in this analysis.

U.S.-born people are those born in the 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia, or those born in foreign countries to U.S. citizen parents.

Immigrants are U.S. residents born in foreign countries to parents who aren't U.S. citizens.

Note: In this report, people born in Puerto Rico are considered immigrants. Although individuals born in Puerto Rico are U.S. citizens by birth, they are born into a Spanish-dominant culture. On many points, their attitudes, views and beliefs are much closer to Hispanics born abroad than to Hispanics born in the 50 states or D.C., even those who identify as being of Puerto Rican origin.

Second generation refers to U.S.-born people who have at least one immigrant parent.

Third or higher generation refers to U.S.-born people who have two U.S.-born parents.

Throughout this report, **Democrats** are respondents who identify with the Democratic Party or who identify as independent but lean toward the Democratic Party. **Republicans** are those who identify with the Republican Party or who identify as independent but lean toward the Republican Party.

Validated voters are adult citizens who told us in a postelection survey that they voted in a given general election and have a record of voting in a commercial voter file. **Trump voters** are validated voters who self-reported that they voted for Republican Donald Trump in the 2024 presidential election. **Harris voters** are validated voters who self-reported that they voted for Democrat Kamala Harris in the 2024 presidential election.

Nonvoters are those who did not vote in 2024 but were eligible to do so.

Country of origin or place of origin refers to the country or place that respondents' families trace their heritage to. These terms are used interchangeably with similar expressions such as home country, family origins, family roots, ancestral origin and heritage.

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U.S. Hispanics Are Divided on Whether Their Identity Helps or Hurts Them in America

Some say being Latino is a source of advantage or connection but others say it is tied to barriers and discrimination

For most Hispanics living in the United States, their Hispanic identity is an important part of how they see themselves. But there is no single view of what that identity means for their lives: some people see it as a source of connection or advantage, while others associate it with obstacles to getting ahead.

In a Pew Research Center survey conducted in October 2025, 61% of Hispanic adults say being Hispanic is an extremely or very important part of how they think about themselves. At the same time, 33% say being Hispanic hurts their ability to get ahead a lot or a little, while 26% say it helps a lot or a little and 40% say it makes no difference.¹

Hispanics' views about their identity differ sharply across two factors: political leaning and immigrant generation.

- Hispanic Democrats and Republicans often express different views about the importance and impact of their Hispanic identity. The gaps between Hispanics who voted for Democratic candidate Kamala Harris in 2024 and those who voted for President Donald Trump are often even more pronounced.

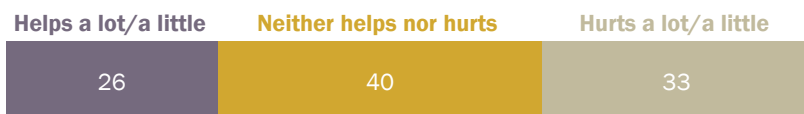
Most U.S. Hispanics see being Hispanic as extremely or very important to who they are ...

% of U.S. Hispanic adults who say being Hispanic/Latino/x/e is ___ to how they think about themselves



... but they are divided on whether being Hispanic helps or hurts in getting ahead in America

% of U.S. Hispanic adults who say that being Hispanic/Latino/x/e ___ their ability to get ahead in the U.S. today



Note: Share of respondents who didn't answer are not shown.
Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Oct. 6-16, 2025.

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¹ Compared with other factors asked about in the survey, including education, place of birth and gender, Hispanic identity stands out. Along with racial identity, it is among the factors most often seen by Hispanics as hurting their chances of succeeding in America, even as other traits – like education and place of birth – are more widely viewed as helping. These questions were part of a battery we asked about respondents' ability to get ahead in the U.S. today. Here are the [questions](#) used for this analysis along with [detailed responses](#).

- Differences also emerge between immigrants and U.S.-born Hispanics, including those in the second generation and third or higher generations. (Find our definitions of immigrant generations in [Key Terms](#).)

Hispanics see links between their identity and their lives in other ways. About a third (34%) say they personally experienced discrimination or were treated unfairly in the 12 months before the survey because of their Hispanic background by someone who is not Hispanic. A quarter or more say they were criticized for speaking Spanish in public (29%), told to go back to their home country (26%) or called offensive names for being Hispanic (25%).

But not all Hispanic adults experience these types of discrimination. A majority (54%) say they have not experienced any of the four discrimination incidents related to being Hispanic asked about in the survey.² And about a third (34%) say that someone expressed support for them because they are Hispanic.

These findings are based on the Center’s National Survey of Latinos, conducted Oct. 6-16, 2025, among 4,923 Latino adults in English and Spanish. The survey took place before subsequent changes in immigration enforcement and shifts in the national economic situation, which may shape how U.S. Hispanics experience identity and opportunity today. Other findings from the same survey – including those about Hispanics’ views of the Trump administration, immigration policy and economics – [were published in November 2025](#).

Hispanics are the second-largest racial or ethnic group in the U.S., [accounting for about one-in-five people in the country](#). They are a growing share of the U.S. population, [electorate](#) and labor force.

About one-third of Hispanics say they’ve been discriminated against by someone who is not Hispanic

% of U.S. Hispanic adults who say each of the following has happened to them in the 12 months prior to October 2025



* Asked only of those who report speaking Spanish at least a little. Note: Shares of respondents who didn’t answer are not shown. These questions are part of a battery of nine questions asking about discrimination experiences in the past 12 months. Other questions included in the battery are: People acted as if they thought you were not smart; Someone expressed support for you because you are Hispanic; Personally experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by someone who is also Hispanic; Been unfairly stopped by law enforcement; Been unfairly stopped by police. See questionnaire for full question wording. Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Oct. 6-16, 2025.

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² The survey also asked about other types of discrimination incidents not directly related to being Hispanic. Here are the [questions](#) along with [detailed responses](#). This is not an exhaustive list of possible discrimination experiences related to Hispanic identity. Some Hispanics who said “no” to all the experiences asked about in the survey may have experienced some other form of discrimination not captured in the survey.

U.S. Hispanics have family roots across Latin America and elsewhere, and they emphasize their cultural diversity: About three-quarters say Hispanics in the U.S. have many different cultures, while a quarter say they share a common culture, according to the October survey.

This analysis examines how Hispanics view their identity and its impact on their lives in the U.S. It does so across [political lines](#) and [immigrant generations](#). It also explores the labels that Hispanics use [to describe their Hispanic and American identities](#).

The rest of this section summarizes some of the key findings on these topics.

Political identity is tied to how Hispanics understand and experience Hispanic identity

Like Republicans and Democrats overall, Hispanic partisans disagree on issues ranging from the [economy](#) to [immigration](#). Hispanics also see the impact of their Hispanic identity very differently depending on their 2024 presidential vote and their party affiliation, according to the October survey.

A majority of 2024 Hispanic Trump voters (57%) say being Hispanic neither helps nor hurts them get ahead in America. Much smaller shares say it helps a lot or a little (27%) or that it hurts a lot or a little (15%). By contrast, Hispanic Harris voters are more likely to see being Hispanic as a disadvantage: 39% say their identity hurts them, another 38% say it neither helps nor hurts, and 23% say it helps.

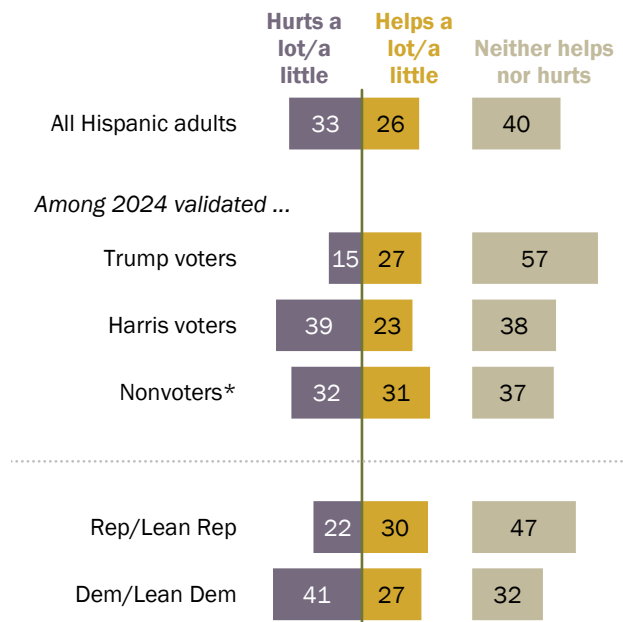
Political differences extend beyond perceptions of opportunity. Hispanic Trump and Harris voters also differ in how central Hispanic identity is to how they think about themselves and how connected they feel to other Hispanics. For example, 42% of Trump voters say being Hispanic is extremely or very important to how they see themselves, while 69% of Harris voters say the same.

There are similar differences by political party, though they are generally not as sharp.

Among Hispanic Republicans, nearly half (47%) say being Hispanic neither helps nor hurts their ability to get ahead in the U.S. This is a larger share than those who say it hurts (30%) or that it helps (22%).

Hispanic Republicans and Democrats differ on whether being Hispanic helps in getting ahead

% of U.S. Hispanic adults who say being Hispanic/Latino/x/e ___ their ability to get ahead in the U.S. today



* Nonvoters are those who did not vote in 2024 but were eligible to do so.

Note: Validated voters are adult citizens for whom a record of voting was found in official state election records. Vote choice is based on self-reports from surveys. Those who were not eligible to vote are included in the share for all Hispanic adults but are not shown separately. Shares of respondents who didn't answer are not shown.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Oct. 6-16, 2025.

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By contrast, Hispanic Democrats most commonly say being Hispanic hurts their ability to get ahead (41%), while fewer say it doesn't make a difference (32%) or that it helps (27%).

Political differences also extend to responses that people give about their experiences with discrimination. For example, Hispanic Democrats are more likely than Hispanic Republicans to say they were discriminated against or were treated unfairly because of their Hispanic background by someone who is not Hispanic, in the 12 months before the October survey (40% vs. 29%).

Similarly, Hispanic Democrats are more likely than Hispanic Republicans to say they were criticized for speaking Spanish in public (33% vs. 25%), that someone told them to go back to their home country (30% vs. 22%), or that they were called offensive names because they are Hispanic (29% vs. 22%).

Although many Hispanic Trump voters identify as Republicans, the two groups are not identical, according to a [Pew Research Center analysis of validated voters](#). That distinction is reflected in some of the October survey's findings.

In the 2024 presidential election, [nearly half of Hispanic voters](#) backed President Trump, their highest level of support for a Republican candidate across the last three presidential elections.

Most of these differences across political groups hold even after accounting for age, gender, income, immigrant generation and other factors.³

Jump to our detailed analysis on [Hispanic identity across party lines and vote choice](#).

³ The survey cannot determine whether partisanship or vote choice alone drive these gaps. Other factors not measured in the survey — such as the racial and ethnic makeup of one's community or differences in how people perceive and report discriminatory experiences — may also play a role in how Hispanic identity shapes people's experiences in the U.S.

Distance from their family’s immigration experience is linked with how Hispanics understand their identity

How close Hispanics are to their family’s immigration experience shapes how they view their Hispanic identity. For example, Hispanic immigrants are more likely than U.S.-born Hispanics to say their Hispanic identity is extremely or very important to how they see themselves (71% vs. 54%).

In addition, differences often extend across immigrant generations: 27% of Hispanic immigrants consider themselves “a typical American,” while 60% of second-generation and 72% of third- or higher-generation Hispanics say the same.

On the other hand, both Hispanic immigrants and U.S.-born Hispanics share a sense of connection to other Hispanics. About six-in-ten in both groups say what happens to Hispanics in the U.S. overall impacts what happens in their own lives a great deal or a fair amount (65% and 61%, respectively).

While the share of U.S. Hispanics who are immigrants [has declined in recent decades](#), this group makes up about 42% of all Hispanic adults, according to estimates from the 2025 National Survey of Latinos. In the same survey, second-generation Hispanics – people born in the U.S. to at least one immigrant parent – account for 31% of Hispanic adults, while Hispanics who are third generation or higher represent 24%.⁴

Jump to our detailed analysis about [how Hispanic immigrants and U.S.-born Hispanics view their Hispanic identity](#).

⁴ In the survey, 3% of Hispanic respondents did not provide enough information to determine their immigrant generation. In this report, immigrants include people born in Puerto Rico. For details, see [Key Terms](#).

Hispanics use many labels to describe their identity

Hispanic identity in the U.S. is not expressed through a single label. Instead, Hispanics use a variety of labels to describe themselves, reflecting their diverse backgrounds. Among Hispanic adults:

- 53% most often use a label that reflects their country of origin or heritage – either on its own or combined with American (e.g., Mexican or Mexican American).
- 27% most often use a pan-ethnic term – either alone or combined with American (e.g., Hispanic, Latino or Hispanic American).
- 18% most often describe themselves as American.

The labels Hispanics use most often also vary by political affiliation, 2024 vote choice and immigrant generation.

Hispanics who voted for Trump in 2024 and those of third or higher immigrant generations are the two groups most likely to say they use American on its own most often when describing their identity (43% and 40%, respectively).

53% of U.S. Hispanics refer to their country of origin when describing their identity

% of U.S. Hispanic adults who use ___ most often to describe themselves



Note: Shares of respondents who didn't answer or said they don't use any of the labels are not shown.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Oct. 6-16, 2025.

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By contrast, Hispanic Harris voters (54%) and Hispanic immigrants (67%) are more likely to most often describe themselves by their country of origin – either alone or combined with American.

Which pan-ethnic term do Hispanics prefer when referring to the Hispanic population?

Pew Research Center has frequently asked Hispanic adults which pan-ethnic term – Hispanic, Latino, Latinx or Latine – they prefer to describe people who are of Hispanic or Latino origin or descent.

In line with [previous studies](#), the October survey finds a majority of Hispanic adults say they prefer the term Hispanic (54%) over Latino (30%), while very few prefer Latinx (1%) or Latine (1%). Some 14% indicate no preference for any of these pan-ethnic terms.

Majority of Hispanics prefer ‘Hispanic’ over ‘Latino’

% of U.S. Hispanic adults who prefer the pan-ethnic term ___ to describe people who are of Hispanic or Latino origin or descent



Note: Shares of respondents who didn't answer are not shown.
Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Oct. 6-16, 2025.

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Most groups, regardless of age, education, party affiliation and immigration background, prefer the pan-ethnic term Hispanic to Latino.

Jump to our detailed analysis about the [different ways U.S. Hispanics express their identity](#).

The many ways U.S. Hispanics describe their identity

Fifty years ago, Congress passed a law to improve data collection on people in the United States who have roots in Spanish-speaking countries – a group that came to be labeled “Hispanics” and “Latinos” in federal surveys and publications. The law was meant to help decision makers [better understand](#) the fast-growing Hispanic population, but it also grouped a diverse people under a [single umbrella](#).

Today, Hispanics in the U.S. use a variety of labels to describe their identity, from pan-ethnic ones such as Hispanic and Latino to ancestry-based ones like Cuban American or Mexican. Some Hispanics use “American” on its own. Importantly, many Hispanics have used each of these terms at least once in their lives to describe themselves, highlighting the layers of U.S. Hispanic identity. At the same time, some terms are used more than others, reflecting the ways Hispanics understand and express who they are.

To better understand how Hispanics use, prioritize and think about identity labels, Pew Research Center conducted a bilingual survey among 4,923 Hispanic adults in October 2025. We asked respondents:

Which labels have they used at least once in their lives to describe themselves? [Large majorities of Hispanic adults say they have ever used](#) a pan-ethnic term such as Hispanic or Latino (84%) or their country of origin or heritage on its own – for example, Puerto Rican (80%) – to describe themselves.

Which label do they use most often to describe themselves? Hispanics do not point to a single dominant choice. However, the [labels they use most often include their place of origin or heritage](#), either on its own (35%) or combined with American (18%) – for example, Salvadoran or Dominican American.

Which pan-ethnic term – Hispanic, Latino, Latinx or Latine – do they prefer to describe people of Hispanic or Latino origin or descent? When labeling the entire U.S. Hispanic population, a majority say they [prefer the term Hispanic \(54%\) over Latino \(30%\)](#). Few say they prefer the terms Latinx or Latine, while 14% say they have no preference.

In addition, we asked respondents **if they consider themselves “a typical American.”** Hispanics are [evenly divided](#) on this.

Which labels Hispanics use – and how often they use them – also varies by immigrant generation and other demographic characteristics.

This analysis is part of a larger study about U.S. Latino identity. For a summary of the main findings, visit [“U.S. Hispanics are divided on whether their identity helps or hurts them in America.”](#)

Defining the U.S. Hispanic population

In 1976, the U.S. Congress passed [Public Law 94-311](#). This legislation defined “Americans of Spanish origin or descent” as “Americans [who] identify themselves as being of Spanish-speaking background and trace their origin or descent from Mexico, Puerto Rico, Cuba, Central and South America, and other Spanish-speaking countries.” This includes around 20 Spanish-speaking nations from Latin America and Spain itself, but not Portugal or Portuguese-speaking Brazil.

To implement this law, the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in 1977 developed [Statistical Policy Directive No. 15](#) (SPD 15), recommending that federal agencies measure race and ethnicity separately. In a [1997 revision](#), the OMB adopted “Hispanic or Latino” as the label for reporting federal statistics on this population. In a [2024 revision](#), OMB proposed combining the race and ethnicity questions into a single question. Read more about [how the Census Bureau and federal agencies collect race and ethnicity data](#) here.

Which labels have Hispanics used at least once in their lives to describe themselves?

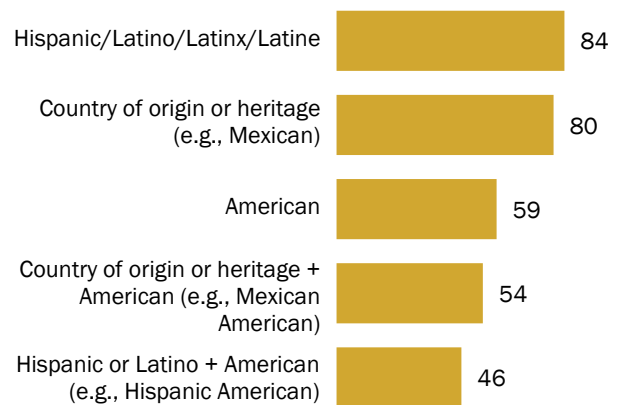
Some 84% of U.S. Hispanics say they have used a pan-ethnic term (such as Hispanic, Latino, Latinx or Latine) to describe themselves *at least once in their lives*. And 80% say they have ever used their family's country of origin on its own (such as Mexican) to describe themselves.

Fewer have ever used other terms:

- 59% of U.S. Hispanics have used the standalone term American to describe themselves at least once in their lives.
- 54% have ever used their country of origin together with American (e.g., Mexican American).
- 46% have ever used a pan-ethnic label combined with American (e.g., Hispanic American).

84% of Hispanics have used a pan-ethnic term to describe themselves at least once in their lives

% of U.S. Hispanic adults who say they have ever described themselves using ...



Note: Shares of respondents who didn't answer are not shown.
Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Oct. 6-16, 2025.

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Which label do Hispanics use most often to describe themselves?

There is wide variation in the identity labels Hispanic adults use *most often* to describe their identity.

Some use standalone labels (such as Cuban, Hispanic or American), while others use combined labels (such as Mexican American or Hispanic American).

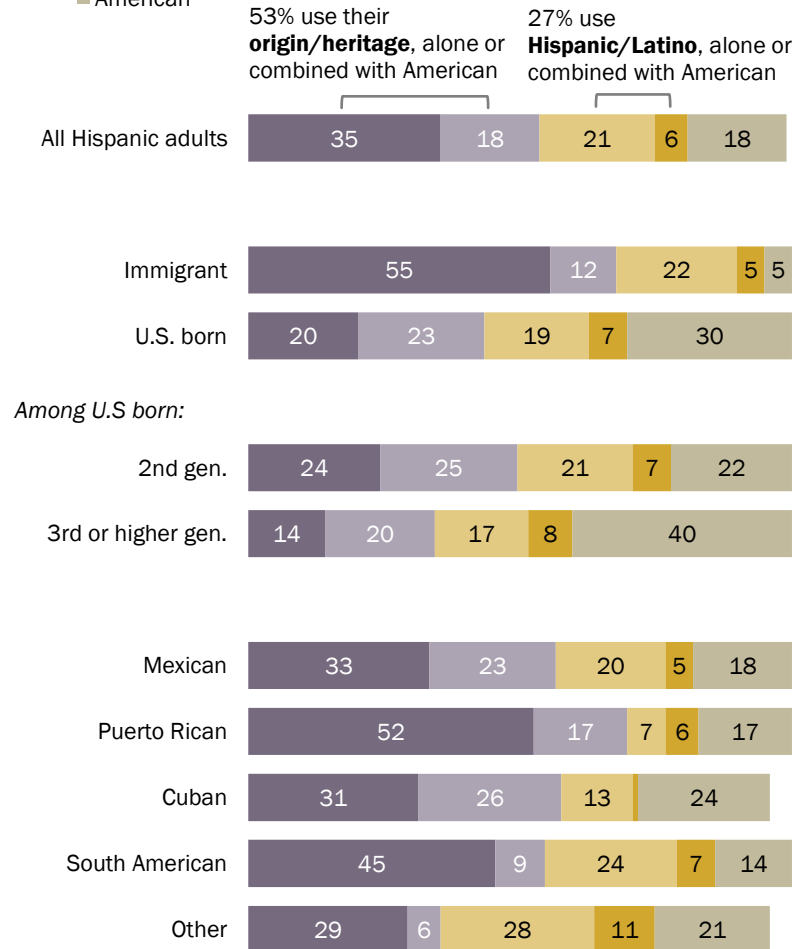
- 35% say they most often use a standalone label that references their country of origin or heritage (e.g., Cuban or Mexican).
- 21% say they most often use a standalone pan-ethnic term (e.g., Hispanic or Latino).
- 18% say they use the standalone label American.
- 18% use their country of origin combined with American.
- 6% use a pan-ethnic term combined with American.

Looking at it another way, 53% say their most-often-used label includes their origin country (either alone or combined with the term American), while 27% say their top label uses a pan-ethnic term (either alone or combined with the term American).

Many Hispanics refer to themselves by their country of origin

% of U.S. Hispanic adults who use ___ most often to describe themselves

- Country of origin or heritage (e.g., Mexican)
- Country of origin or heritage + American (e.g., Mexican American)
- Hispanic, Latino, Latinx, Latine
- Hispanic or Latino + American (e.g., Hispanic American)
- American



Note: "Other" U.S. Hispanic adults include Central American, Dominican, Spanish and other origin groups with samples sizes that are not large enough to show separately. Shares of respondents who didn't answer or said they don't use any of the labels are not shown. Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Oct. 6-16, 2025.

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Place-of-origin labels have long been central for many Hispanics. In Center surveys of Hispanics since 2002, most have said they use labels that reference their or their family's country or place of origin over other labels.⁵ In the October 2025 survey, Puerto Ricans are the origin group most likely to say they identify by their place of origin or heritage; 70% of U.S. Hispanics of Puerto Rican descent say they most often call themselves Puerto Rican, either alone or combined with American.

Label use also varies by immigrant generation. Among Hispanic adults born outside the U.S., around 67% use their country or place of origin – alone or combined with American – most often to describe themselves, a higher share than among second-generation (49%) or third- or higher-generation (34%) Hispanics. By contrast, third- or higher-generation Hispanics are more likely than other groups to say they most often use American by itself (40%). (Find our definitions of immigrant generations in the [Key Terms](#) section.)

⁵ These phone survey results are not directly comparable to our more recent surveys due to a shift in survey mode from telephone surveys to online panels, as well as changes in question wording and response options. For more, read "[What our transition to online polling means for decades of phone survey trends.](#)"

Which pan-ethnic term do Hispanics prefer to describe people of Spanish descent?

More than half of Hispanic adults say they prefer the pan-ethnic term Hispanic (54%) to describe the group of people who are of Hispanic or Latino origin or descent, while 30% prefer the term Latino. Few prefer the terms Latinx (1%) or Latine (1%). Meanwhile, 14% say they have no preference among these pan-ethnic terms.

There are differences by age, immigrant status and country of origin.

For example, Hispanic adults under 30 and Hispanic immigrants (those born outside the U.S.) are slightly less likely than their counterparts to say they prefer the term Hispanic.

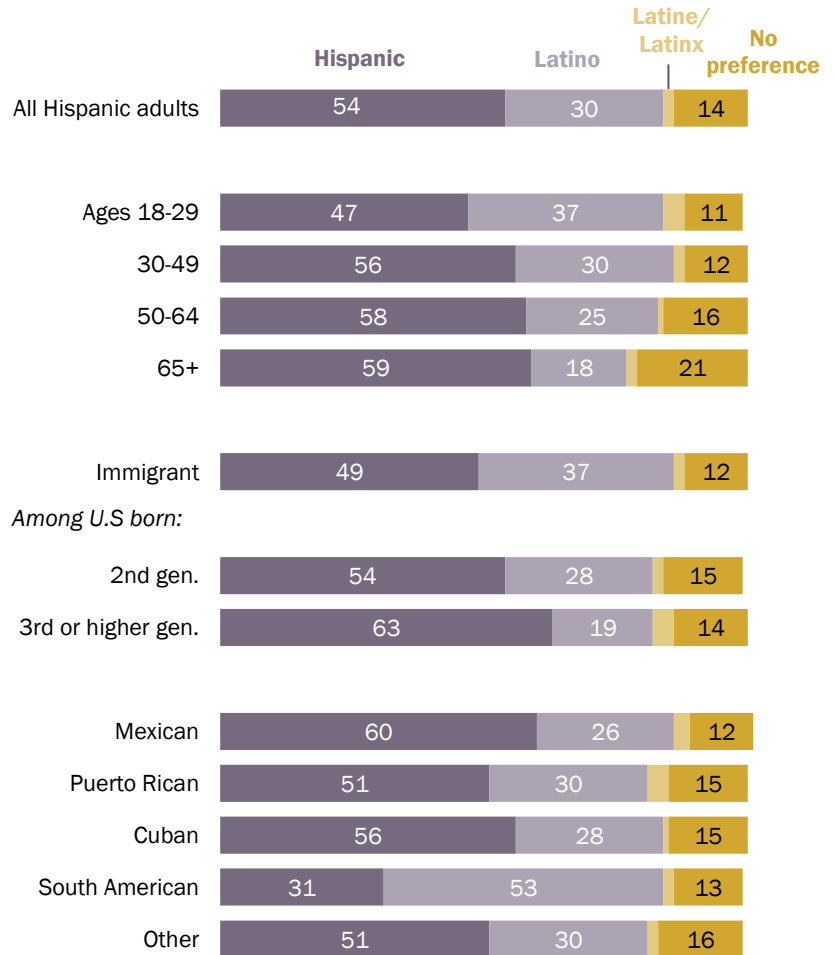
But generally speaking, in almost every group we analyzed, larger shares prefer Hispanic than prefer Latino.

Respondents of South American origin are an exception, with a majority who prefer Latino (53%) over Hispanic (31%).

Historically, U.S. Hispanics overall have preferred the term Hispanic over the term Latino since the Center began [studying this topic in the early 2000s](#). Percentages have fluctuated slightly depending on how surveys asked the question about pan-ethnic term preferences. They have changed little since the current [question wording was](#) introduced in 2023.

A majority of Hispanics prefer ‘Hispanic’ over other pan-ethnic terms

% of U.S. Hispanic adults who prefer the pan-ethnic term ___ to describe people who are of Hispanic or Latino origin or descent



Note: "Other" U.S. Hispanic adults include Central American, Dominican, Spanish and other origin groups with samples sizes that are not large enough to show separately. Shares of respondents who didn't answer are not shown.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Oct. 6-16, 2025.

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Hispanics are divided on whether they see themselves as a ‘typical American’

Since American is one of the labels Hispanics sometimes use to describe their identity, the survey also asked whether respondents consider themselves “a typical American.”

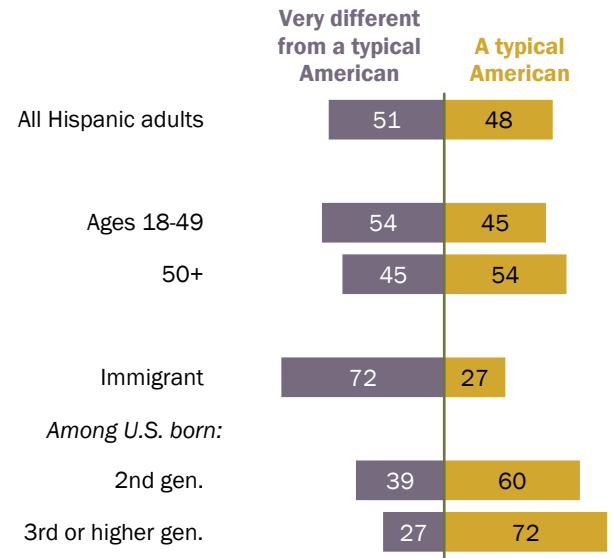
Hispanics are split on whether they see themselves as a typical American (48%) or very different from a typical American (51%).

- Hispanics who are third or higher generation (72%) are more likely than second-generation Hispanics (60%) and much more likely than Hispanic immigrants (27%) to consider themselves a typical American.
- Hispanics adults ages 50 and older (54%) are more likely to consider themselves a typical American than those under 50 (45%).

Even as a growing share of Hispanics are U.S.-born, Center telephone surveys of Hispanic adults since 2012 show that the share of Hispanics who see themselves as a typical American has changed little.⁶

About half of Hispanics say they think of themselves as ‘a typical American’

% of U.S. Hispanic adults who say they think of themselves as ...



Note: Shares of respondents who didn't answer are not shown.
Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Oct. 6-16, 2025.

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⁶ These phone survey results are not directly comparable to our more recent surveys due to a shift in survey mode from telephone surveys to online panels and changes in question wording and response options. For more, read [“What our transition to online polling means for decades of phone survey trends.”](#)

Latino Trump voters are less likely than Harris voters to say being Latino is central to their lives

Latino voters who supported President Donald Trump in 2024 differ from those who supported Democratic candidate Kamala Harris not only in [their political views](#), but also in how central their Latino identity is to their lives. Across multiple measures, Trump voters are less likely to see their Latino background as central to who they are or as shaping their life experiences. By contrast, Harris voters see their identity as important to who they are and as consequential in their lives.

In the 2024 presidential election, nearly half of Latino voters backed Trump, his highest level of support from the group in his three presidential runs, according to a [Pew Research Center validated voter analysis](#).

In addition to viewing Hispanic identity as less important in their lives, Hispanic Trump voters are more likely than Hispanic Harris voters to say:

- Being Hispanic neither helps nor hurts their ability to get ahead in the United States.
- What happens to other U.S. Hispanics has little impact on their own lives.
- They feel little responsibility to look out for other Hispanics.

And Hispanic Trump voters are twice as likely as Latino Harris voters to most often describe themselves as “American” rather than as Hispanic, or by their family’s place of origin label (such as Cuban or Mexican).

These differences hold even after controlling for factors such as immigrant generation, income, religion, age, gender, political affiliation and the state where they live.

Differences in views of identity also exist between Latino Democrats and Latino Republicans, though to a lesser degree than those by 2024 vote choice.

Although many Hispanic Trump voters identify as Republicans, our [analysis of 2024 validated voters](#) shows the two groups are not the same – a distinction that also applies to Hispanic Harris voters and Hispanic Democrats. Even as Trump made gains among [Hispanic voters](#) from 2016 to 2024, the partisan composition of Hispanic adults [changed little](#) over the same period.

In this analysis, 2024 vote choice and party identification are examined side by side because each sheds light on how Hispanics think about identity, belonging and opportunity in the U.S.

Taken together, these findings suggest that Hispanic voters are not only divided politically, but also in how much their Hispanic background shapes how they see themselves and their place in U.S. society.

The October 2025 survey was conducted before subsequent changes in immigration enforcement and the economy, which may shape how U.S. Hispanics think about identity. Other questions from the same survey – including those about Hispanics’ views of the Trump administration and its immigration and economic policies – [were published in November 2025](#).

This analysis is part of a larger study about U.S. Latino identity. For a summary of the main findings, visit [“U.S. Hispanics are divided on whether their identity helps or hurts them in America.”](#)

2024 vote choice, partisanship and the impact of being Latino in America

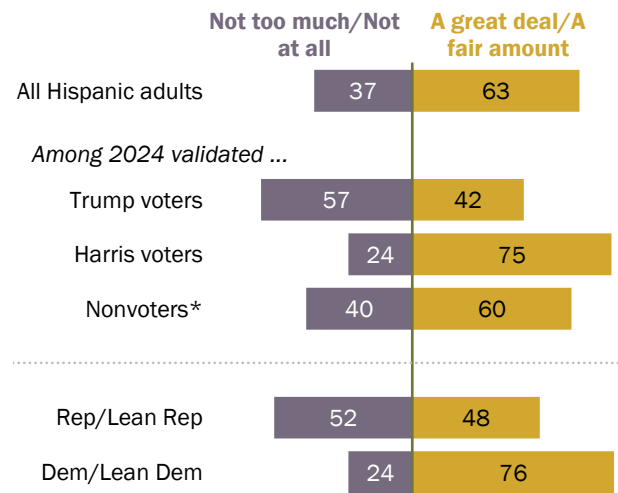
A majority (57%) of Latino Trump voters say that what happens to Latinos in the U.S. affects what happens in their own lives not too much or not at all. By contrast, 75% of Latino Harris voters say that what happens to Latinos in the U.S. affects what happens in their own lives a great deal or a fair amount, according to the October survey.

Latino Trump voters also feel less obligated than Harris voters to look out for other U.S. Latinos. Some 61% Latinos who voted for Trump in 2024 say they never or not too often feel a sense of responsibility to look out for other Latinos in the U.S. By contrast, 20% of Harris voters say the same, while 48% say they feel this responsibility extremely or very often.

There are similar patterns by partisan identity: Hispanics who are Republicans and Republican-leaning independents are less likely than Hispanic Democrats and Democratic leaners to say that what happens to other Hispanics in the U.S. affects what happens to them personally (48% vs. 76%, respectively), and less likely to say that they often feel a sense of responsibility to look out for other Hispanics (21% vs. 47%).

In 2025, 57% of Latino Trump voters said what happens to other Latinos doesn't affect what happens to them

% of U.S. Hispanic adults who say that what happens to Hispanics in the U.S. affects what happens in their own life ...



* Nonvoters are those who did not vote in 2024 but were eligible to do so.

Note: Validated voters are adult citizens for whom a record of voting was found in official state election records. Vote choice is based on self-reports from surveys. Those who were not eligible to vote are included in the share for all Latino adults but are not shown separately. Shares of respondents who didn't answer are not shown.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Oct. 6-16, 2025.

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There also are political divides on the extent to which Hispanic identity in the U.S. carries a cost or creates opportunity.

A majority of Hispanic Trump voters (57%) say that being Hispanic neither helps nor hurts their ability to get ahead in the U.S.

But among Hispanic Harris voters, 39% say being Hispanic hurts their ability to get ahead either a lot or a little, 23% say it helps a lot or a little, and 38% say it doesn't make a difference.

When asked if they have experienced discrimination in the year prior to the October survey, 15% of Hispanic Trump voters say they were discriminated against or were treated unfairly because of their Hispanic background by someone who is not Hispanic. More than twice as many Hispanic Harris voters (39%) say the same.

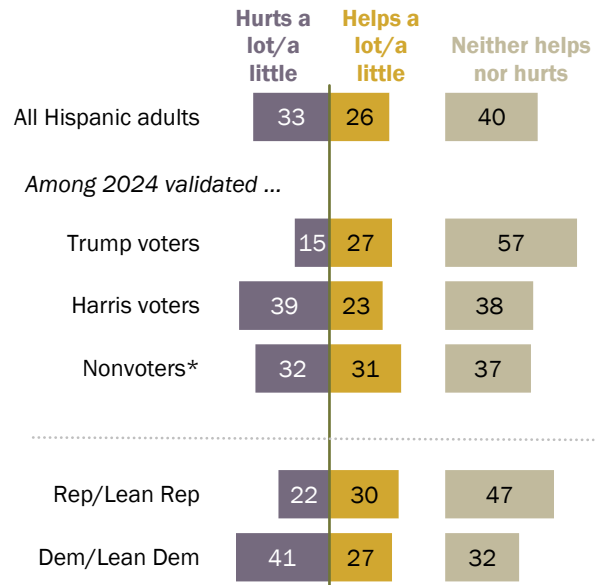
Similarly, Hispanic Trump voters are less likely than Hispanic Harris voters to say they were criticized for speaking Spanish in public (11% vs. 27%), that someone told them to go back to their home country (9% vs. 23%), or that they were called offensive names because they are Latino (12% vs. 24%).

Again, there are similar patterns by partisanship, though the gaps are less pronounced. Hispanic Republicans are more likely than Hispanic Democrats to say their Hispanic identity makes no difference in their ability to get ahead in the U.S. (47% vs. 32%). And Hispanic Republicans are less likely than Hispanic Democrats to say they've been discriminated against or treated unfairly because of their Hispanic background by someone who is not Hispanic (40% vs. 29%).

These differences remain even after accounting for demographic factors such as age, gender, income and immigrant generation. Even so, the survey cannot show whether differences are

In 2025, a majority of Trump voters said being Hispanic neither helps nor hurts them get ahead in America

% of U.S. Hispanic adults who say that being Latino ___ their ability to get ahead in the U.S. today



* Nonvoters are those who did not vote in 2024 but were eligible to do so.

Note: Validated voters are adult citizens for whom a record of voting was found in official state election records. Vote choice is based on self-reports from surveys. Those who were not eligible to vote are included in the share for all Latino adults but are not shown separately. Shares of respondents who didn't answer are not shown.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Oct. 6-16, 2025.

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driven by vote choice or partisanship. Other unmeasured factors — such as skin color, the racial and ethnic makeup of one's community, how often one speaks Spanish in public, or differences in how people perceive and report discrimination — may also influence how Hispanic identity is experienced in the U.S.

Hispanic Trump voters place less emphasis on their Hispanic identity than Hispanic Harris voters do

While most Latino Harris voters (69%) say being Latino is extremely or very important to how they think about themselves, less than half of Latino Trump voters (42%) say the same. Indeed, about three-in-ten Latino Trump voters say their Latino identity not too or not at all important, and roughly a quarter say it's somewhat important.

There's a similar pattern by partisan identity: Hispanic Republicans are less likely than Hispanic Democrats to say Hispanic identity is important to how they think about themselves.

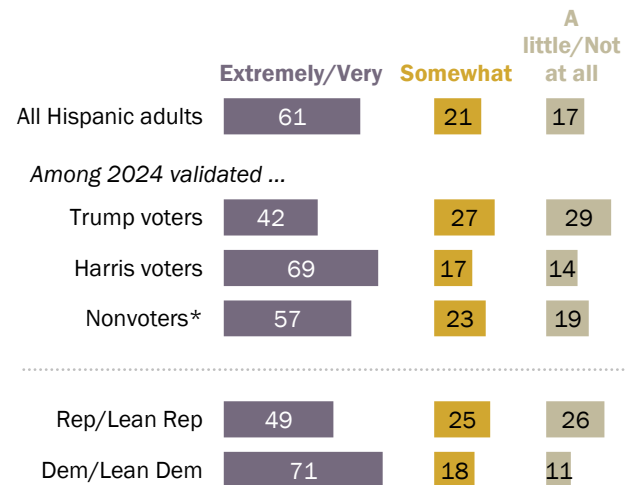
We also asked respondents which types of labels they most often use when referring to their identity in their daily lives. We offered five choices:

- Hispanic, Latino, Latinx or Latine
- Hispanic, Latino, Latinx or Latine + American (e.g., Hispanic American)
- Country of origin or heritage (e.g., Mexican)
- Country of origin or heritage + American (e.g., Mexican American)
- American

Among Latino Trump voters, American is the most common choice, with 43% in that group saying that is the label they use most often to describe themselves. Another 35% say they usually describe themselves using their country of origin or heritage – either alone or together with American.

Being Latino is less important to Latino Republicans and Trump voters than it is to Latino Democrats and Harris voters

% of U.S. Hispanic adults who say being Hispanic/Latino/x/e is ___ important to how they think about themselves



* Nonvoters are those who did not vote in 2024 but were eligible to do so.

Note: Validated voters are adult citizens for whom a record of voting was found in official state election records. Vote choice is based on self-reports from surveys. Those who were not eligible to vote are included in the share for all Latino adults but are not shown separately. Shares of respondents who didn't answer are not shown.

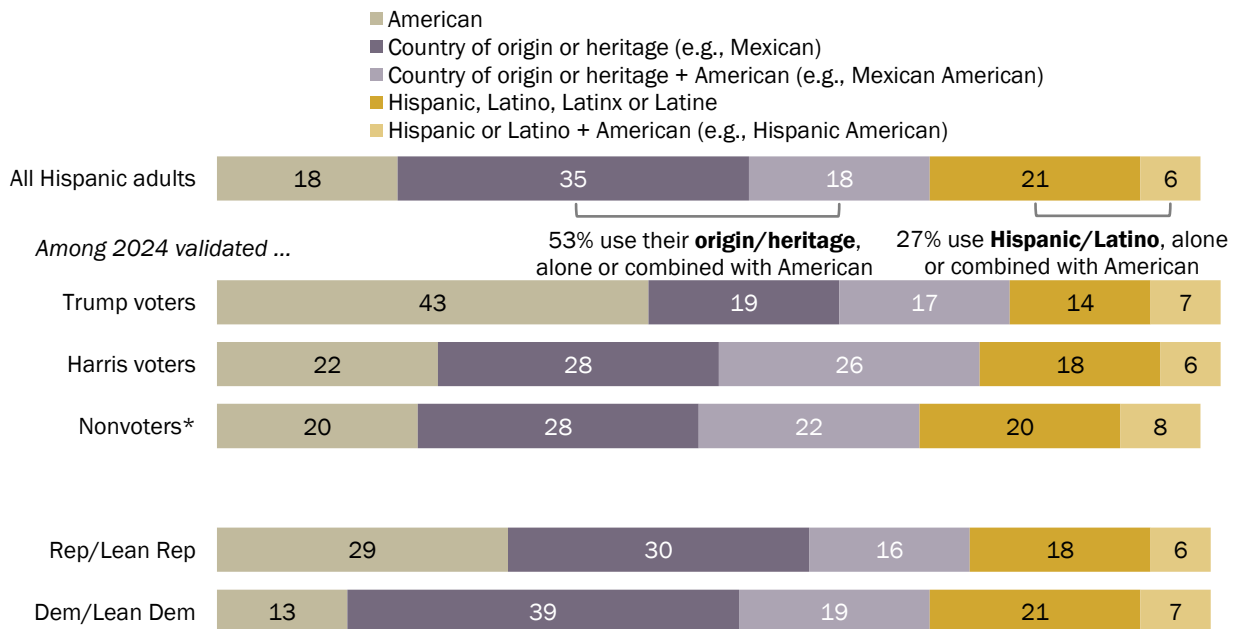
Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Oct. 6-16, 2025.

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By contrast, 54% of Latino Harris voters say they most often describe themselves using their country of origin (either alone or combined with American), while 22% say the label they use most often is American.

Hispanic Trump voters most often describe themselves as ‘American’ while Harris voters use a wider mix of identity labels

% of U.S. Hispanic adults who most often describe themselves as ...



* Nonvoters are those who did not vote in 2024 but were eligible to do so.
 Note: Figures may not add to subtotals due to rounding. Validated voters are adult citizens for whom a record of voting was found in official state election records. Vote choice is based on self-reports from surveys. Those who were not eligible to vote are included in the share for all Latino adults but are not shown separately. Shares of respondents who didn't answer or said they don't use any of the labels are not shown.
 Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Oct. 6-16, 2025.

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There are differences by party on this question too, though they are not as pronounced as by vote choice. For example, 29% of Hispanic Republicans refer to themselves as American alone, while a similar share (30%) refer to themselves using their country of origin or heritage (e.g., Mexican). Meanwhile, 13% of Democrats say they use American most often, while 39% use their country of origin or heritage.⁷

⁷ In Center surveys of Hispanics since 2019, Hispanic Republicans are more likely than Hispanic Democrats to refer to themselves as American alone. These previous survey results are not directly comparable to our more recent surveys due to a shift in survey mode from telephone surveys to online panels, as well as changes in question wording and response options.

On other identity questions measured in the survey, there are fewer differences between Hispanic Trump and Harris voters. Majorities in each group say they consider themselves “a typical American” (72% vs. 60%, respectively), and that they prefer the pan-ethnic label Hispanic over other pan-ethnic labels such as Latino, Latinx or Latine (64% vs. 54%).

Jump to our more detailed analysis about the [terms U.S. Latinos use to describe their identity](#).

Latino immigrants and U.S.-born Latinos differ on how much their identity shapes their lives

For U.S. Latinos, the importance and meaning of identity are closely tied to how far they are from their family’s immigrant experience. Latinos born outside the United States (immigrants) are more likely than U.S.-born Latinos to say their Latino identity is central to who they are and to identify with their home country or ancestral heritage. Meanwhile, U.S.-born Latinos are more likely to emphasize their American identity.

These patterns hold across immigrant generations. Compared with Latino immigrants, second-generation Latinos (U.S. born to at least one immigrant parent) and third- or higher-generation Latinos (U.S. born to U.S.-born parents) are less likely to say their Latino identity is central to who they are, and more likely to describe themselves as American.

Still, majorities of both U.S.-born and immigrant Hispanics say that what happens to other Hispanics in the U.S. affects what happens in their own lives.

These findings come from Pew Research Center’s 2025 National Survey of Latinos, conducted Oct. 6-16, 2025, in English and Spanish among 4,923 Hispanic adults. At the time of the survey, about 42% of Hispanic adults were immigrants, 31% were second-generation Hispanics, and 24% were third- or higher-generation.

The survey was fielded as the Trump administration expanded [immigration enforcement](#), including detaining or deporting large numbers of unauthorized [Hispanic immigrants](#). An [earlier report](#) from the same survey found that Hispanic immigrants are more likely than U.S.-born Hispanics to express concern [about their place in the U.S.](#) and [about deportations](#).

The U.S. Hispanic population has nearly doubled over the past two decades, from [35.3 million in 2000 to about 68 million people](#) in 2024. Hispanics accounted for [more than half](#) of the nation’s population growth during that period, with [immigration playing a major role](#).

This analysis is part of a larger study about U.S. Latino identity. For a summary of the main findings, visit [“U.S. Hispanics are divided on whether their identity helps or hurts them in America.”](#)

Hispanic immigrants are more likely than U.S.-born Hispanics to say being Hispanic is important to their identity

Most Latino immigrants (71%) consider being Latino extremely or very important to how they think about themselves. By contrast, fewer second-generation Latinos (57%) and those of third or higher generations (51%) feel that way. Despite these differences across immigrant generations, half or more in each group say their Latino identity is important to how they see themselves.

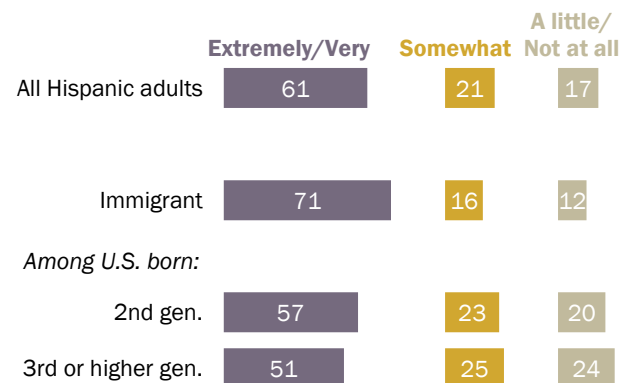
In addition, 70% of Hispanic immigrants consider their country of origin or heritage extremely or very important to how they think about themselves, a higher share than among Hispanics in the second and third or higher generations (57% and 47%, respectively).

Even as the importance of Hispanic identity declines across immigrant generations, majorities of Hispanic immigrants and U.S.-born Hispanics say that what happens to other Hispanics in the U.S. affects what happens to them personally. About two-thirds of immigrants (65%) say this, as do 67% of second-generation Hispanics and 55% of third- or higher-generation Hispanics.

We also specifically asked respondents whether they think that what happens to Latino immigrants affects their own lives. A majority of Latino immigrants (57%) say that what happens to Latino immigrants who live in the country legally affects their own lives a great deal or fair amount. And 64% of Latino immigrants say the same when it comes to what happens to Latino immigrants who live in the country illegally. Among Latinos born in the U.S., views are more divided. Roughly half of Latinos born in the U.S. say their lives are linked to the lives of Latino immigrants, whether those immigrants are in the country legally (47%) or illegally (51%).⁸

Hispanic identity is less important to U.S.-born Hispanics than to immigrants

% of U.S. Hispanic adults who say being Hispanic/Latino/x/e is ___ important to how they think about themselves



Note: Second generation refers to those born in the 50 states or District of Columbia to at least one immigrant parent. Third or higher generation refers to those born in the 50 states or D.C. to parents who are also U.S. born. Those who did not provide information about their own or their parents' birthplaces are excluded. Shares of respondents who didn't answer are not shown.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Oct. 6-16, 2025.

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⁸ These were two of five questions that asked about how one's life is linked to the lives of other Hispanics in the U.S. Read the [questionnaire](#) to learn more.

Regardless of how far respondents are from their family's immigrant experience, relatively small shares feel responsible for other Hispanics. The same share of Hispanic immigrants and second-generation Hispanics (38% each) say they feel a responsibility to look out for other Hispanics extremely or very often, while 29% of third- or higher-generation Hispanics say the same.

U.S.-born Hispanics and Hispanic immigrants have similar views about how their identity shapes their ability to get ahead in the U.S.

- 24% of Hispanic immigrants say being Hispanic helps their ability to get ahead a lot or a little, as do 29% of U.S.-born Hispanics.
- 36% of Hispanic immigrants and 31% of U.S.-born Hispanics say being Hispanic hurts their ability to get ahead a lot or a little.
- 40% of Hispanic immigrants and 39% of U.S.-born Hispanics say being Hispanic neither helps nor hurts their ability to get ahead.

Third-generation Latinos most likely to describe themselves as 'American'

Hispanics use many labels to describe their identity. These range from labels that refer to country of origin or heritage (e.g., Mexican or Mexican American) to pan-ethnic labels (e.g., Latino or Hispanic American), to American.

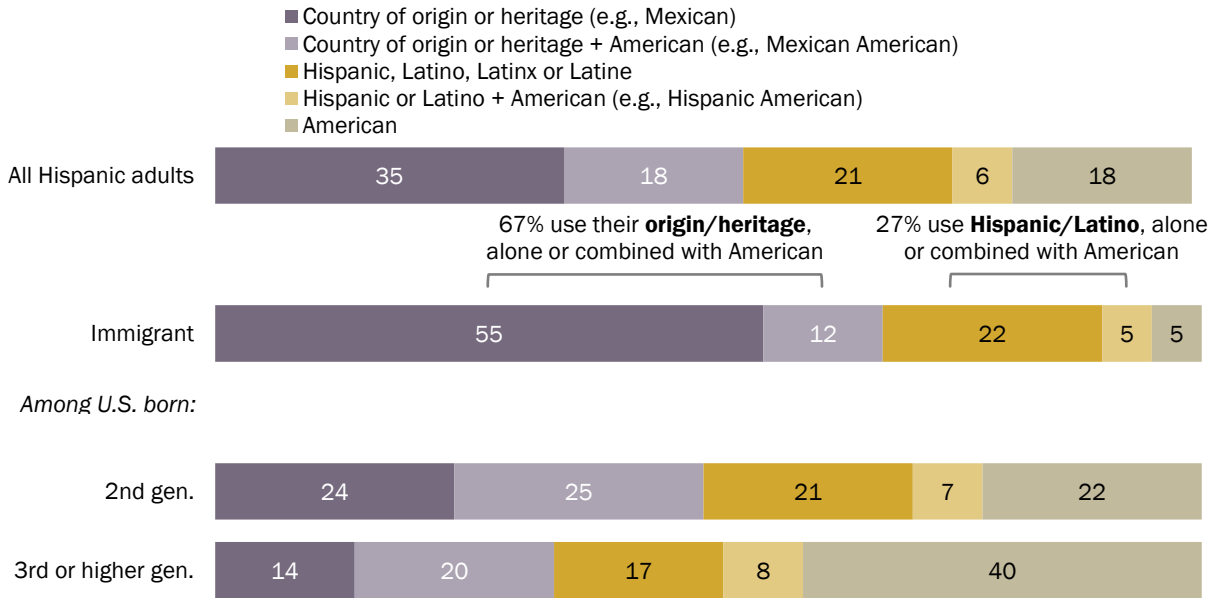
Despite widespread use of all [these labels](#), some are used more often than others – and there are different patterns across immigrant generations.

For example, 5% of Latino immigrants say they most often refer to themselves as American alone, compared with 22% of second-generation Latinos and 40% of third- or higher-generation Latinos who do the same.

The pattern is reversed when it comes to labels that include one's country of origin or heritage (either on its own or combined with American). While 67% of Latino immigrants say they most often use these kinds of labels, smaller shares of second-generation (49%) and third- or higher-generation (34%) Latinos say so.

Hispanic immigrants most often use their country of origin to describe themselves, while later generations are more likely to say they're 'American'

% of U.S. Hispanic adults who most often describe themselves as ...



Note: Second generation refers to those born in the 50 states or District of Columbia to at least one immigrant parent. Third or higher generation refers to those born in the 50 states or D.C. to parents who are also U.S. born. Those who did not provide information about their own or their parents' birthplaces are excluded. Shares of respondents who didn't answer or said they don't use any of the labels are not shown.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Oct. 6-16, 2025.

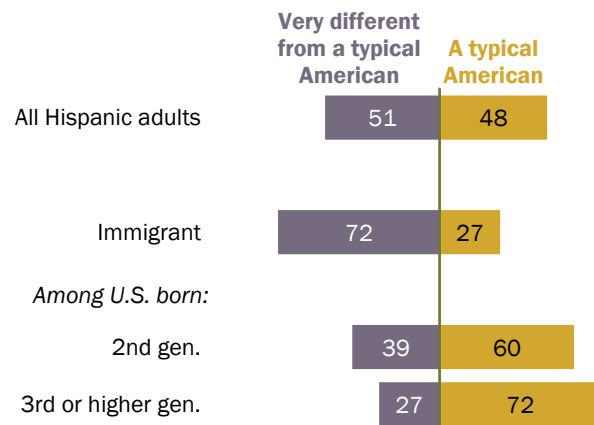
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We also asked Hispanic adults whether they consider themselves “a typical American” or “very different from a typical American.” Just as with identity terms, there is a clear pattern across immigrant generations:

- 27% of Hispanic immigrants consider themselves a typical American, a share that rises to 60% among second-generation Hispanics and 72% among third- or higher-generation Hispanics.
- On the other hand, 72% of Hispanic immigrants say they are *very different* from a typical American. This share falls to 39% among second-generation Hispanics and 27% among third- or higher-generation Hispanics.

Later generations of Hispanics are more likely to see themselves as ‘a typical American’

% of U.S. Hispanic adults who say they think of themselves as ...



Note: Second generation refers to those born in the 50 states or District of Columbia to at least one immigrant parent. Third or higher generation refers to those born in the 50 states or D.C. to parents who are also U.S. born. Those who did not provide information about their own or their parents' birthplaces are excluded. Shares of respondents who didn't answer are not shown.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Oct. 6-16, 2025.

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How Hispanic self-identification changes across immigrant generations

The findings in this story describe differences among U.S. adults who self-identify as Hispanic. However, not all U.S. adults with roots in Latin America or Spain self-identify as Hispanic.

The closer they are to their immigrant roots, the more likely adults with Hispanic ancestry are to self-identify as Hispanic, according to [Pew Research Center estimates published in 2017](#).

In that study, the vast majority of immigrants and second-generation adults with Hispanic ancestry self-identified as Hispanic (97% and 92%, respectively). Fewer adults in the third generation or fourth and higher generations did so (77% and 50%, respectively).

Appendix: Supplemental tables

Demographics of 2024 Hispanic voters and nonvoters

% of U.S. Hispanic 2024 validated voters and nonvoters who are ...

	Among all voters	Among Trump voters	Among Harris voters	Among nonvoters*
Gender				
Men	52	54	49	45
Women	47	46	48	52
Age				
18-29	22	18	27	41
30-49	32	34	29	36
50-64	28	35	22	15
65+	17	13	22	8
Educational attainment				
HS or less	38	40	36	58
Some college	36	36	35	27
Bachelor's+	26	23	29	14
Nativity and immigrant generation				
Immigrant (naturalized citizens)	26	27	26	13
U.S. born	73	73	74	87
Second generation	32	31	33	39
Third or higher gen.	41	42	41	44
Partisan affiliation				
Rep/Lean Rep	45	86	8	46
Dem/Lean Dem	53	11	92	48
Religious affiliation				
Catholic	43	37	49	33
Protestant	29	43	16	27
Other faith	5	5	4	5
Unaffiliated	23	14	31	33
Income tier				
Lower income	37	33	40	53
Middle income	45	44	45	29
Upper income	14	17	13	7

* Nonvoters are those who did not vote in 2024 but were eligible to do so.

Note: Figures may not add to subtotals due to rounding. Validated voters are adult citizens for whom a record of voting was found in official state election records. Vote choice was collected based on self-report in a survey conducted in the month after the 2024 election. Those who were not eligible to vote are not shown. "Some college" includes those with an associate degree and those who attended college but did not obtain a degree. Family income tiers are based on adjusted 2024 earnings.

Source: Surveys of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 5-11, 2023, and Nov. 12-17, 2024.

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Find related reports online at <https://www.pewresearch.org/topic/race-ethnicity/racial-ethnic-groups/hispanics-latinos/>.

Methodology

The American Trends Panel survey methodology

Overview

Data in this report comes from Wave 181 of the American Trends Panel (ATP), Pew Research Center’s nationally representative panel of randomly selected U.S. adults. The survey was conducted from Oct. 6 to Oct. 16, 2025. A total of 8,046 panelists responded out of 12,845 who were sampled, for a survey-level response rate of 64% (AAPOR RR3).⁹ This includes 4,248 respondents from the ATP and an additional 3,798 from the SSRS Opinion Panel.

The cumulative response rate accounting for nonresponse to the recruitment surveys and attrition is 2%. The break-off rate among panelists who logged on to the survey and completed at least one item is 2%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 8,046 respondents is plus or minus 1.7 percentage points.

The survey includes [oversamples](#) of non-Hispanic Asian and Hispanic adults on the ATP in order to provide more precise estimates of the opinions and experiences of these smaller demographic subgroups. These oversampled groups are weighted back to reflect their correct proportions in the population.

SSRS conducted the survey for Pew Research Center via online (n=7,784) and live telephone (n=262) interviewing. Interviews were conducted in both English and Spanish.

To learn more about the ATP, read “[About the American Trends Panel](#).”¹⁰

Panel recruitment

Since 2018, the ATP has used address-based sampling (ABS) for recruitment. A study cover letter and a pre-incentive are mailed to a stratified, random sample of households selected from the U.S. Postal Service’s Computerized Delivery Sequence File. This Postal Service file has been estimated to cover 90% to 98% of the population.¹¹ Within each sampled household, the adult with the next birthday is selected to participate. Other details of the ABS recruitment protocol have changed

⁹ The response rate is calculated as the number of eligible completes over the sum of eligible completes, break-offs and nonrespondents, where it is estimated that 98% of nonrespondents would have been eligible if they responded.

¹⁰ Learn more about the [SSRS Opinion Panel](#).

¹¹ AAPOR Task Force on Address-based Sampling. 2016. “[AAPOR Report: Address-based Sampling](#).”

over time but are available upon request.¹² Prior to 2018, the ATP was recruited using landline and cellphone random-digit-dial surveys administered in English and Spanish.

A national sample of U.S. adults has been recruited to the ATP approximately once per year since 2014. In some years, the recruitment has included additional efforts (known as an “oversample”) to improve the accuracy of data for underrepresented groups. For example, Hispanic adults, Black adults and Asian adults were oversampled in 2019, 2022 and 2023, respectively.

Sample design

The overall target population for this survey was noninstitutionalized persons ages 18 and older living in the United States. It featured a stratified random sample from the ATP in which non-Hispanic Asian and Hispanic adults were selected with certainty. The remaining panelists were sampled at rates designed to ensure that the share of respondents in each stratum is proportional to its share of the U.S. adult population to the greatest extent possible. Respondent weights are adjusted to account for differential probabilities of selection as described in the [Weighting](#) section below.

The ATP was supplemented with a sample from the SSRS Opinion Panel (OP) of panelists who had previously identified as Hispanic. At the start of the survey, Opinion Panel respondents were asked a series of screening questions to confirm their eligibility, and were considered eligible if they indicated that they identified as Hispanic.

Questionnaire development and testing

The questionnaire was developed by Pew Research Center in consultation with SSRS. The web program used for online respondents was rigorously tested on both PC and mobile devices by the SSRS project team and Pew Research Center researchers. The SSRS project team also populated test data that was analyzed in SPSS to ensure the logic and randomizations were working as intended before launching the survey.

Incentives

All respondents were offered a post-paid incentive for their participation. Respondents could choose to receive the post-paid incentive in the form of a check or gift code to Amazon.com, Target.com or Walmart.com. Incentive amounts ranged from \$5 to \$20 for ATP respondents, and \$5 to \$10 for OP respondents, depending on whether the respondent belongs to a part of the population that is harder or easier to reach. Differential incentive amounts were designed to

¹² Email pewsurveys@pewresearch.org.

increase panel survey participation among groups that traditionally have low survey response propensities.

Data collection protocol

The data collection field period for this survey was Oct. 6 to Oct. 16, 2025. Surveys were conducted via self-administered web survey or by live telephone interviewing.

For panelists who take surveys online:¹³ Postcard notifications were mailed to a subset on Oct. 6.¹⁴ Survey invitations were sent out in two separate launches: soft launch and full launch. 801 panelists were included in the soft launch (60 from ATP, 741 from OP), which began with an initial invitation sent on Oct. 6. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking sampled online panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on Oct. 7.

Invitation and reminder dates for web respondents, ATP Wave 181

	ATP		SSRS OP	
	Soft launch	Full launch	Soft launch	Full launch
Initial invitation	Oct. 6, 2025	Oct. 7, 2025	Oct. 6, 2025	Oct. 7, 2025
First reminder	Oct. 9, 2025	Oct. 9, 2025	Oct. 9, 2025	Oct. 9, 2025
Second reminder	Oct. 12, 2025	Oct. 12, 2025	N/A	N/A
Final reminder	Oct. 15, 2025	Oct. 15, 2025	Oct. 15, 2025	Oct. 15, 2025

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Panelists participating online were sent an email invitation and up to three email reminders if they did not respond to the survey. ATP panelists who consented to SMS messages were sent an SMS invitation with a link to the survey and up to three SMS reminders.

For panelists who take surveys over the phone with a live interviewer: Prenotification postcards were mailed to ATP panelists on Oct. 3. Soft launch took place on Oct. 6 and involved dialing until a total of seven interviews had been completed (four ATP, three OP). All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking sampled phone panelists' numbers were dialed throughout the

¹³ The ATP does not use routers or chains in any part of its online data collection protocol, nor are they used to direct respondents to additional surveys.

¹⁴ Postcard notifications for web panelists are sent to 1) panelists who were recruited within the last two years and 2) panelists recruited prior to the last two years who opt to continue receiving postcard notifications.

remaining field period. Panelists who take surveys via phone can receive up to six calls from trained SSRS interviewers.

Data quality checks

To ensure high-quality data, Center researchers performed data quality checks to identify any respondents showing patterns of satisficing. This includes checking for whether respondents left questions blank at very high rates or always selected the first or last answer presented. As a result of this checking, two ATP respondents were removed from the survey dataset prior to weighting and analysis.

Weighting

The ATP data is weighted in a process that accounts for multiple stages of sampling and nonresponse that occur at different points in the panel survey process. First, each panelist begins with a base weight that reflects their probability of recruitment into the panel. Base weights for OP respondents were provided by SSRS. The base weights for ATP and OP respondents were combined and scaled to account for the sample design.

The combined weights were then calibrated to align with the population benchmarks in the accompanying table and trimmed at the 1st and 99.5th percentiles to reduce the loss in precision stemming from variance in the weights. Sampling errors and tests of statistical significance take into account the effect of weighting.

American Trends Panel weighting dimensions

Variable	Benchmark source
Age (detailed)	2023 American Community Survey (ACS)
Age x Gender	
Education x Gender	
Education x Age	
Race/Ethnicity x Education	
Race/Ethnicity x Gender	
Race/Ethnicity x Age	
Born inside vs. outside the U.S. among Hispanics and Asian Americans	
Years lived in the U.S.	
Census region x Metropolitan status	
Volunteerism	2023 Current Population Survey (CPS) Volunteering & Civic Life Supplement
Frequency of internet use	2025 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)
Religious affiliation	
Party affiliation x Race/Ethnicity	
Party affiliation x Age	Candidate vote share is based on official results from the Federal Election Commission. Turnout is based on estimates from the Election Lab at the University of Florida. The size of the voting-eligible population is based on the 2023 ACS.
Validated 2024 presidential election turnout and vote choice	

Additional weighting dimensions applied within Hispanic adults

Education (detailed)
 Hispanic origin
 Citizenship
 Years lived in the U.S.

Note: Estimates from the ACS are based on noninstitutionalized adults. For weighting to the 2024 presidential election results, panelists are considered validated voters if their self-report of having voted was confirmed after matching to a national voter registry.

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The following table shows the unweighted sample sizes and the error attributable to sampling that would be expected at the 95% level of confidence for different groups in the survey.

Sample sizes and margins of error, ATP Wave 181

Group	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	8,046	1.7 percentage points
Hispanics	4,923	2.6 percentage points
Immigrant (including respondents born in Puerto Rico)	1,374	4.6 percentage points
U.S. born (excluding respondents born in Puerto Rico)	3,495	2.9 percentage points
Rep/Lean Rep	1,707	4.1 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem	3,088	3.1 percentage points
Validated Trump voter	845	5.7 percentage points
Validated Harris voter	1,423	4.2 percentage points
Validated nonvoter*	2,073	3.8 percentage points

* Nonvoters are those who did not vote in 2024 but were eligible to do so.

Note: This survey includes oversamples of non-Hispanic Asian and Hispanic respondents. Unweighted sample sizes do not account for the sample design or weighting and do not describe a group's contribution to weighted estimates. See the Sample design and Weighting sections above for details.

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Sample sizes and sampling errors for other subgroups are available upon request. In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

Dispositions and response rates

Final dispositions, ATP Wave 181

	AAPOR code	ATP	SSRS OP	TOTAL
Completed interview	1.1	4,248	3,798	8,046
Eligible panelist, but broke off before completing survey	2.10	21	162	183
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	0	0	0
Eligible, but other non-interview	2.30	0	0	0
Completed interview but was removed for data quality	2.90	2	0	2
Screening not completed	3.20	399	4,040	4,439
Screened out	4.10	0	175	175
Total panelists sampled for the survey		4,670	8,175	12,845
Completed interviews	I	4,248	3,798	8,046
Partial interviews	P	0	0	0
Refusals	R	21	162	183
Non-contact	NC	0	0	0
Other	O	2	0	2
Unknown household	UH	0	0	0
Unknown other	UO	399	4,040	4,439
Not eligible	NE	0	175	175
Total		4,670	8,175	12,845
Est. eligibility rate among unscreened: $e = (I+P+R+NC+O)/(I+P+R+NC+O+NE)$		100%	96%	98%
AAPOR RR1 = $I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)$		91%	47%	64%
AAPOR RR3 = $I / (I+P+R+NC+O+[e*(UH+UO)])$		91%	49%	64%

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Cumulative response rate, ATP Wave 181

	ATP	SSRS OP	TOTAL
Weighted response rate to recruitment surveys	12%	5%	8%
% of recruitment survey respondents who agreed to join the panel, among those invited	74%	58%	64%
% of those agreeing to join who were active panelists at start of Wave 181	40%	72%	60%
Response rate to Wave 181 survey	91%	49%	64%
Cumulative response rate	3%	1%	2%

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

How family income tiers are calculated

Family income data reported in this study is adjusted for household size and cost-of-living differences by geography. Panelists then are assigned to income tiers that are based on the median adjusted family income of all American Trends Panel members. The process uses the following steps:

1. First, panelists are assigned to the midpoint of the income range they selected in a family income question that was measured on either the most recent annual profile survey or, for newly recruited panelists, their recruitment survey. This provides an approximate income value that can be used in calculations for the adjustment.
2. Next, these income values are adjusted for the cost of living in the geographic area where the panelist lives. This is calculated using price indexes published by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. These indexes, known as [Regional Price Parities \(RPP\)](#), compare the prices of goods and services across all U.S. metropolitan statistical areas as well as non-metro areas with the national average prices for the same goods and services. The most recent available data at the time of the annual profile survey is from 2023. Those who fall outside of metropolitan statistical areas are assigned the overall RPP for their state's non-metropolitan area.
3. Family incomes are further adjusted for the number of people in a household using the methodology from Pew Research Center's previous work on [the American middle class](#). This is done because a four-person household with an income of say, \$50,000, faces a tighter budget constraint than a two-person household with the same income.
4. Panelists are then assigned an income tier. "Middle-income" adults are in families with adjusted family incomes that are between two-thirds and double the median adjusted family income for the full ATP at the time of the most recent annual profile survey. The median adjusted family income for the panel is roughly \$77,800. Using this median income, the middle-income range is about \$51,900 to \$155,600. Lower-income families have adjusted incomes less than \$51,900 and upper-income families have adjusted incomes greater than \$155,600 (all figures expressed in 2024 dollars and scaled to a household size of three). A panelist is assigned "no answer" in the income tier variable if they did not provide all three pieces of information needed to calculate their tier (family income, household size and residential address).

Two examples of how a given area's cost-of-living adjustment was calculated are as follows: the Pine Bluff metropolitan area in Arkansas is a relatively inexpensive area, with a price level that is

19.7% less than the national average. The San Francisco-Oakland-Berkeley metropolitan area in California is one of the most expensive areas, with a price level that is 18.2% higher than the national average. Income in the sample is adjusted to make up for this difference. As a result, a family with an income of \$40,200 in the Pine Bluff area is as well off financially as a family of the same size with an income of \$59,100 in San Francisco.

The respondents from the SSRS Opinion Panel oversample answered the same family income and household size questions, and their incomes were adjusted using the procedures detailed above. They were then assigned an income tier based on the median adjusted family income for the full ATP at the time of the most recent annual profile survey.

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Topline

2025 PEW RESEARCH CENTER'S AMERICAN TRENDS PANEL

Wave 181: National Survey of Latinos

October 6-16, 2025

TOPLINE

U.S. Latino adults N=4,923

Note: All numbers are percentages unless otherwise noted. Percentages less than 0.5% are replaced by an asterisk (*). Rows/columns may not total 100% or subtotals due to rounding. The questions presented below are part of a larger survey conducted on the American Trends Panel.

"No answer" includes web respondents who do not answer the question as well as telephone respondents who refuse to answer or who say they don't know how to answer.

This survey was conducted primarily online, with some interviews conducted by live telephone. This topline shows the programming language for online administration. For details on how questions were slightly modified for phone administration, visit the [questionnaire](#).

American Trends Panel surveys of Hispanics conducted between 2019 and June 2024 were conducted fully online (with tablets and data plans provided to adults without home internet).

Before 2019, all national surveys of Hispanics by Pew Research Center were conducted by telephone. Phone trends that are comparable to those from surveys of Hispanics conducted online (based on findings from a [mode effect study](#)) are labeled as "phone trend for comparison." In these cases, readers can directly compare phone and online results over time. For additional details, visit the [methodology](#).

This survey also included 3,123 adults who did not identify as Hispanic or Latino. Additional questions previously released or held for future release.

PN = Programming note

	Sample size	Margin of error at 95% confidence level
U.S. Latino adults	4,923	+/- 2.6 percentage points
Immigrant (including respondents born in Puerto Rico)	1,374	+/- 4.6 percentage points
U.S. born (excluding respondents born in Puerto Rico)	3,495	+/- 2.9 percentage points
2nd generation	1,963	+/- 3.7 percentage points
3rd or higher generation	1,532	+/- 4.7 percentage points

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**HISPLABEL_MOD****ASK IF HISPANIC (X_ATPHISP=1 OR X_PANEL=2):****[PN: RANDOMIZE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1, 2, 3, AND 4, HOLDING 5, 98, AND 99 LAST;
INCLUDE RANDOMIZATION IN DATA FILE]**

The terms Hispanic, Latino, Latinx, or Latine are used to describe people who are of Hispanic or Latino origin or descent. Which of these terms do you prefer?

<u>Total</u>		<u>Immigrant</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>	<i>- Among U.S. born -</i>	
				<u>2nd gen.</u>	<u>3rd or higher gen.</u>
54	Hispanic	49	58	54	63
30	Latino	37	24	28	19
2	Latinx/Latine (NET)	2	3	2	4
1	Latinx	1	1	1	2
1	Latine	1	2	1	2
14	No preference	12	15	15	14
*	No answer	0	*	*	0

U.S. Latino adult trend:

	<u>Hispanic</u>	<u>Latino</u>	<u>Latinx/Latine (NET)</u>	<u>Latinx</u>	<u>Latine</u>	<u>No preference</u>	<u>No answer</u>
Nov. 6-19, 2023	52	29	3	2	1	15	1

U.S. Latino adult trend for comparison¹⁵:

	<u>Hispanic</u>	<u>Latino</u>	<u>Latinx</u>	<u>No preference</u>	<u>Something else</u>	<u>No answer</u>
Aug 1-14, 2022	53	26	2	18	-	1
Dec 3-23, 2019	61	29	4	-	5	2

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED OR HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

¹⁵ In 2022 and 2019, the question did not include "Latine" as a response option. In 2022, the question included "No preference" as a response option and did not include "Something else" as a response option. In 2019, the question asked which term the respondent preferred to describe the "Hispanic population overall," included "Something else" as a response option and did not include "No preference" as a response option.

TYPICALUS

ASK IF FORM 1 (X_FORM=1):¹⁶

[PN: ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-2/2-1, HOLDING 98 AND 99 LAST; INCLUDE ROTATION IN DATA FILE]

Overall, do you think of yourself as...

<u>Total</u>		<u>Immigrant</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>	<i>- Among U.S. born -</i>	
				<u>2nd gen.</u>	<u>3rd or higher gen.</u>
48	A typical American	27	66	60	72
51	Very different from a typical American	72	34	39	27
2	No answer	1	1	1	*
<i>n=2,489</i>		<i>n=692</i>	<i>n=1,774</i>	<i>n=1,002</i>	<i>n=772</i>

U.S. Latino adult trend:

	<u>A typical American</u>	<u>Very different from a typical American</u>	<u>No answer</u>
Dec 3-23, 2019	53	44	3

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED OR HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

¹⁶ Results on all U.S. adults held for future release.

HISPIDIMPORT**ASK IF HISPANIC (X_ATPHISP=1 OR X_PANEL=2):****[PN: RANDOMIZE ORDER OF HISPIDIMPORT AND COOIDIMPORT; INCLUDE RANDOMIZATION IN DATA FILE]**

Previously you said you consider yourself Hispanic/Latino/Latinx/Latine. How important is being Hispanic/Latino/Latinx/Latine to how you think about yourself?

			- Among U.S. born -		
<u>Total</u>		<u>Immigrant</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>	<u>2nd gen.</u>	<u>3rd or higher gen.</u>
61	Extremely/Very important (NET)	71	54	57	51
32	Extremely important	33	32	36	28
29	Very important	38	22	21	23
21	Somewhat important	16	23	23	25
17	A little/Not at all important	12	22	20	24
	(NET)				
7	A little important	4	10	9	11
10	Not at all important	8	12	11	13
1	No answer	1	1	1	*

U.S. Latino adult trend for comparison:¹⁷

	Extremely/ Very important (NET)	Extremely important	Very important	Somewhat important	A little/ Not at all important (NET)	A little important	Not at all important	No answer
Aug 1-14, 2022	60	30	30	20	19	7	12	1

¹⁷ In 2022, the HISPIDIMPORT did not include "Latine" because this question uses the respondents' preferred term from HISPLABEL_MOD, which did not include "Latine" as a response option that year.

COOIDIMPORT**ASK IF HISPANIC (X_ATPHISP=1 OR X_PANEL=2):****[PN: RANDOMIZE ORDER OF HISPIDIMPORT AND COOIDIMPORT; INCLUDE RANDOMIZATION IN DATA FILE]**

In a previous survey, you indicated that your family's heritage is from a place or country in Latin America or Spain.

How important is being from that place or country to how you think about yourself?

<u>Total</u>		<u>Immigrant</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>	<i>- Among U.S. born -</i>	
				<u>2nd gen.</u>	<u>3rd or higher gen.</u>
60	Extremely/Very important (NET)	70	53	57	47
32	Extremely important	34	31	36	26
28	Very important	35	21	22	21
21	Somewhat important	18	24	23	25
18	A little/Not at all important (NET)	12	23	19	28
8	A little important	5	11	9	13
10	Not at all important	6	12	10	15
1	No answer	1	*	*	1

HISPIDENTERMS1**ASK IF HISPANIC (X_ATPHISP=1 OR X_PANEL=2):****[PN: ROTATE ITEMS COO-AM/AM-COO; INCLUDE ROTATION IN DATA FILE]**

People sometimes use different terms to describe themselves. Have you ever described yourself using each of the following?

<u>Total</u>		<u>Immigrant</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>	<i>- Among U.S. born -</i>	
				<u>2nd gen.</u>	<u>3rd or higher gen.</u>
COO	The name of the place or country in Latin America or Spain that your family traces their heritage to (for example: Guatemalan, Colombian, Honduran, etc.)				
80	Yes	91	73	79	65
18	No	9	25	20	32
2	No answer	*	2	1	3
COOAM	The name of the place or country in Latin America or Spain that your family traces their heritage to, combined with "American" (for example: Guatemalan American, Colombian American, Honduran American, etc.)				
54	Yes	41	66	66	66
44	No	56	33	33	33
2	No answer	3	1	1	1
HISP	Hispanic/Latino/Latinx/Latine				
84	Yes	89	81	86	75
13	No	9	17	12	22
2	No answer	2	2	2	3

HISPIDENTERMS1 continued...

<u>Total</u>		<u>Immigrant</u>	U.S. born	- Among U.S. born -	
HISPAM	Hispanic/Latino/Latinx/Latine American	American		<u>2nd gen.</u>	<u>3rd or higher gen.</u>
46	Yes	35	56	55	56
51	No	63	42	42	41
3	No answer	3	3	2	3
AM					
<u>Total</u>		<u>Immigrant</u>	U.S. born	- Among U.S. born -	
	American			<u>2nd gen.</u>	<u>3rd or higher gen.</u>
59	Yes	32	82	77	88
38	No	65	17	22	10
2	No answer	3	1	1	2

HISPIDENTERMS2**ASK IF HISPANIC (X_ATPHISP=1 OR X_PANEL=2):****[PN: RANDOMIZE IN SAME ORDER AS HISPIDENTERMS1; INCLUDE RANDOMIZATION IN DATA FILE]**Which of the following do you use most often to describe yourself?

<u>Total</u>		<u>Immigrant</u>	U.S. born	- Among U.S. born -	
				<u>2nd gen.</u>	<u>3rd or higher gen.</u>
35	The name of the place or country in Latin America or Spain that your family traces their heritage to (for example: Guatemalan, Colombian, Honduran, etc.)]	55	20	24	14
18	The name of the place or country in Latin America or Spain that your family traces their heritage to, combined with "American" (for example: Guatemalan American, Colombian American, Honduran American, etc.)	12	23	25	20
21	Hispanic/Latino/Latinx/Latine	22	19	21	17
6	Hispanic/Latino/Latinx/Latine American	5	7	7	8
18	American	5	30	22	40
1	Don't use any of the above labels	1	1	1	1
1	No answer	*	1	1	1

COMMONCULTR**ASK IF HISPANIC (X_ATPHISP=1 OR X_PANEL=2):****[PN: ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-2/2-1, HOLDING 98 AND 99 LAST; INCLUDE ROTATION IN DATA FILE]**

Which statement comes closer to your view, even if neither is exactly right?

<u>Total</u>		<u>Immigrant</u>	U.S. born	<i>- Among U.S. born -</i>	
				<u>2nd gen.</u>	<u>3rd or higher gen.</u>
25	Hispanics in the U.S. share a common culture	21	28	25	32
74	Hispanics in the U.S. have many different cultures	79	71	74	68
1	No answer	*	1	1	*

U.S. Latino adult trend:

	Hispanics in the U.S. share a common culture	Hispanics in the U.S. have many different cultures	No answer
Dec 3-23, 2019	21	77	2

U.S. Latino adult phone trend for comparison:

	Hispanics in the U.S. share a common culture	Hispanics in the U.S. have many different cultures	Don't know	No answer
Oct 21-Nov 30, 2015	32	67	1	*
Nov 9-Dec 7, 2011	29	69	2	1
Aug 5-Sept 16, 2009	34	63	3	1

HISPCARE**ASK IF HISPANIC (X_ATPHISP=1 OR X_PANEL=2):****[PN: ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-5/5-1, HOLDING 98 AND 99 LAST; INCLUDE ROTATION IN DATA FILE]**

How often do you feel a responsibility to look out for other Hispanics/Latinos/Latinas/Latinxs in the United States?

<u>Total</u>		<u>Immigrant</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>	<i>- Among U.S. born -</i>	
				<u>2nd gen.</u>	<u>3rd or higher gen.</u>
36	Extremely/Very often (NET)	38	34	38	29
16	Extremely often	16	17	18	15
20	Very often	22	18	20	14
32	Somewhat often	36	29	31	27
32	Not too often/Never (NET)	26	36	31	43
21	Not too often	18	23	21	27
11	Never	7	13	10	17
1	No answer	*	*	*	*

HISPAFFECT**ASK IF HISPANIC (X_ATPHISP=1 OR X_PANEL=2):****[PN: IF FORM 1, ROTATE ITEMS ILLIM-NATB/NATB-ILLIM; IF FORM 2, ROTATE ITEMS HISP-COO/COO-HISP; INCLUDE ROTATION IN DATA FILE]**

How much do you think what happens to each of the following groups overall affects what happens in your own life?

Total		Immigrant	U.S. born	- Among U.S. born -	
				2nd gen.	3rd or higher gen.
ILLIM	ASK IF FORM 1 (X_FORM=1): Hispanic/Latino/Latinx/Latine immigrants living in the U.S. <u>illegally</u>				
56	A great deal/A fair amount (NET)	64	51	52	50
25	A great deal	29	23	22	24
31	A fair amount	35	28	30	26
43	Not too much/Not at all (NET)	36	48	46	50
25	Not too much	23	26	25	27
19	Not at all	13	22	21	24
1	No answer	0	1	2	*
LGLIM	ASK IF FORM 1 (X_FORM=1): Hispanic/Latino/Latinx/Latine immigrants living in the U.S. <u>legally</u>				
50	A great deal/A fair amount (NET)	57	47	49	45
24	A great deal	23	24	25	23
27	A fair amount	34	23	24	22
48	Not too much/Not at all (NET)	43	52	49	55
26	Not too much	26	25	28	21
23	Not at all	16	27	22	34
1	No answer	*	1	2	*
NATB	ASK IF FORM 1 (X_FORM=1): Hispanics/Latinos/Latinxs/Latines who were born in the U.S.				
50	A great deal/A fair amount (NET)	51	51	51	50
24	A great deal	20	28	27	29
26	A fair amount	31	23	25	21
48	Not too much/Not at all (NET)	48	48	47	49
23	Not too much	26	21	23	18
25	Not at all	21	27	24	31
2	No answer	1	1	2	*
n=2,489		n=692	n=1,774	n=1,002	n=772

HISPAFFECT continued...

<u>Total</u>		<u>Immigrant</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>	<u>- Among U.S. born - 3rd or higher gen.</u>	
	ASK IF FORM 2 (X_FORM=2):			<u>2nd gen.</u>	<u>gen.</u>
HISP	Hispanics/Latinos/Latinxs/Latinas in the U.S.				
63	A great deal/A fair amount (NET)	65	61	67	55
29	A great deal	30	28	30	26
34	A fair amount	35	33	36	28
37	Not too much/Not at all (NET)	35	38	33	45
23	Not too much	23	23	20	28
14	Not at all	12	14	13	17
1	No answer	*	1	1	1
COO	People in the U.S. from the place or country in Latin America or Spain that your family traces their heritage to				
63	A great deal/A fair amount (NET)	66	62	67	56
30	A great deal	28	31	36	25
34	A fair amount	39	31	31	30
36	Not too much/Not at all (NET)	33	38	33	44
22	Not too much	21	23	21	25
14	Not at all	11	15	12	19
1	No answer	1	*	*	*
<i>n=2,434</i>		<i>n=682</i>	<i>n=1,721</i>	<i>n=961</i>	<i>n=760</i>

U.S. Latino adult trend:

		A great deal/A fair amount (NET)	A great deal	A fair amount	Not too much/Not at all (NET)	Not too much	Not at all	No answer
ILLIM	Hispanic/Latino/Latinx immigrants living in the U.S. <u>illegally</u>							
	Aug 1-14, 2022	51	24	28	46	26	20	2
LGLIM	Hispanic/Latino/Latinx immigrants living in the U.S. <u>legally</u>							
	Aug 1-14, 2022	48	22	26	49	27	23	2
NATB	Hispanic/Latino/Latinx people who were born in the United States							
	Aug 1-14, 2022	48	23	26	49	24	25	2

RACESURV34_MOD**ASK ALL:**

[PN: RANDOMIZE ITEMS WITH BPL ALWAYS APPEARING FIRST; ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-4/4-1, HOLDING 5, 6, 98, AND 99 LAST; INCLUDE RANDOMIZATION AND ROTATION IN DATA FILE]

Overall, how does each of the following affect your own ability to get ahead in the U.S. today?

Total		Immigrant	U.S. born	- Among U.S. born -	
				2nd gen.	3 rd or higher gen.
BPL	The country where you were born				
50	Helps a lot/a little (NET)	25	72	73	70
33	Helps a lot	8	54	54	53
17	Helps a little	17	18	19	17
31	Neither helps nor hurts	44	21	19	23
18	Hurts a lot/a little (NET)	31	8	7	8
11	Hurts a little	20	4	4	4
7	Hurts a lot	11	3	4	3
1	No answer	*	*	*	0
HISP	ASK IF HISPANIC (X_ATPHISP=1 OR X_PANEL=2): Being Hispanic/Latino/Latinx/Latine				
26	Helps a lot/a little (NET)	24	29	29	29
9	Helps a lot	8	10	10	10
17	Helps a little	16	19	19	19
40	Neither helps nor hurts	40	39	36	44
33	Hurts a lot/a little (NET)	36	31	34	27
24	Hurts a little	26	24	27	20
8	Hurts a lot	10	7	7	7
1	No answer	*	1	1	1
RACE	Your race				
29	Helps a lot/a little (NET)	25	33	32	35
14	Helps a lot	11	15	14	17
16	Helps a little	14	18	18	18
39	Neither helps nor hurts	40	39	37	41
29	Hurts a lot/a little (NET)	34	27	30	23
22	Hurts a little	24	21	24	17
8	Hurts a lot	9	6	7	6
2	No answer	1	1	*	1
GEND	Your gender				
34	Helps a lot/a little (NET)	30	37	37	38
17	Helps a lot	16	18	19	18
16	Helps a little	14	19	18	20
46	Neither helps nor hurts	54	41	41	40
18	Hurts a lot/a little (NET)	15	21	21	22
13	Hurts a little	11	15	16	15
5	Hurts a lot	4	6	5	7
2	No answer	1	1	1	*

RACESURV34_MOD continued...

				<i>- Among U.S. born -</i>	
<u>Total</u>		<u>Immigrant</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>	<u>2nd gen.</u>	<u>3rd or higher gen.</u>
RELIG	Your religion				
22	Helps a lot/a little (NET)	22	21	22	21
11	Helps a lot	10	12	12	12
11	Helps a little	13	10	10	9
52	Neither helps nor hurts	57	49	53	44
8	Hurts a lot/a little (NET)	7	10	8	12
6	Hurts a little	5	6	5	7
3	Hurts a lot	2	4	3	5
17	I do not have a religion	13	20	17	22
1	No answer	*	*	1	*
EDUC	Your level of education				
57	Helps a lot/a little (NET)	48	64	64	64
36	Helps a lot	31	41	41	40
21	Helps a little	18	24	23	25
20	Neither helps nor hurts	23	17	18	16
22	Hurts a lot/a little (NET)	28	18	17	19
14	Hurts a little	18	11	11	12
8	Hurts a lot	11	7	6	7
1	No answer	*	1	1	*

HISPDISCR**ASK IF HISPANIC (X_ATPHISP=1 OR X_PANEL=2):****[PN: RANDOMIZE ITEMS; INCLUDE RANDOMIZATION IN DATA FILE]**

Here are a few things that some Hispanics in the United States have experienced. Please indicate whether or not each of the following has happened to you in the past 12 months.

				<i>- Among U.S. born -</i>	
<u>Total</u>		<u>Immigrant</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>	<u>2nd gen.</u>	<u>3rd or higher gen.</u>
SUP	Someone expressed support for you because you are Hispanic				
34	Yes, has happened	38	30	33	27
65	No, has not happened	62	69	66	73
1	No answer	*	*	1	*
OFFNAM	Been called offensive names because you are Hispanic				
25	Yes, has happened	21	27	28	26
74	No, has not happened	78	72	71	73
1	No answer	1	*	1	*
SPAN	ASK IF CAN CARRY ON CONVERSATION IN SPANISH (LAN1=1-3): Been criticized for speaking Spanish in public				
29	Yes, has happened	32	26	28	23
71	No, has not happened	68	74	72	77
*	No answer	*	*	*	*
<i>n=4,436</i>		<i>n=1,357</i>	<i>n=3,029</i>	<i>n=1,834</i>	<i>n=1,195</i>
HOME	Someone made a remark that you should go back to your home country				
26	Yes, has happened	26	26	28	23
73	No, has not happened	74	74	71	77
1	No answer	*	*	*	*

HISPDISCR continued...

		- Among U.S. born -			
<u>Total</u>		<u>Immigrant</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>	<u>2nd gen.</u>	<u>3rd or higher gen.</u>
DISCRH	Personally experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by someone who is also Hispanic				
30	Yes, has happened	29	30	31	28
69	No, has not happened	71	70	69	72
1	No answer	*	*	1	*
DISCRNH	Personally experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly because of your Hispanic background, by someone who is not Hispanic				
34	Yes, has happened	34	35	39	30
64	No, has not happened	66	64	60	69
1	No answer	*	1	1	1
POL	ASK IF FORM 1 (X_FORM=1): Been unfairly stopped by police				
12	Yes, has happened	7	15	17	14
88	No, has not happened	92	85	83	86
*	No answer	1	*	*	0
<i>n=2,489</i>		<i>n=692</i>	<i>n=1,774</i>	<i>n=1,002</i>	<i>n=772</i>
LAWENF	ASK IF FORM 2 (X_FORM=2): Been unfairly stopped by law enforcement				
13	Yes, has happened	11	14	15	12
86	No, has not happened	89	85	84	88
2	No answer	*	1	1	*
<i>n=2,434</i>		<i>n=682</i>	<i>n=1,721</i>	<i>n=961</i>	<i>n=760</i>
SMART	People acted as if they thought you were not smart				
36	Yes, has happened	33	39	42	34
63	No, has not happened	67	61	58	66
1	No answer	*	*	*	*

HISPDISCR continued...
U.S. Latino adult trend:¹⁸

		Yes, has happened	No, has not happened	No answer
SUP	Someone expressed support for you because you are Hispanic			
	Mar 15-28, 2021	30	69	1
	Dec 3-23, 2019	30	69	1
OFFNAM	Been called offensive names because you are Hispanic			
	Mar 15-28, 2021	20	79	1
	Dec 3-23, 2019	21	78	1
SPAN	ASK IF CAN CARRY ON CONVERSATION IN SPANISH (LAN1=1-3): Been criticized for speaking Spanish in public			
	Mar 15-28, 2021	23	76	1
	Dec 3-23, 2019	20	79	1
HOME	Someone made a remark that you should go back to your home country			
	Mar 15-28, 2021	21	78	1
	Dec 3-23, 2019	19	80	1
DISCRH	Personally experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by someone who is also Hispanic			
	Mar 15-28, 2021	27	72	1
DISCRNH	Personally experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly because of your Hispanic background, by someone who is not Hispanic			
	Mar 15-28, 2021	31	69	1
POL	Been unfairly stopped by police			
	Mar 15-28, 2021	9	90	1
SMART	People acted as if they thought you were not smart			
	Mar 15-28, 2021	35	65	1

¹⁸ The preamble of this question in the December 3-23, 2019, survey did not include the sentence saying these items are things that some Hispanics in the United States have experienced. Instead, the preamble was: "Please indicate whether or not each of the following has happened to you in the past 12 months."

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED OR HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**ASK ALL:**

PARTY In politics today, do you consider yourself a ...

ASK IF INDEP/SOMETHING ELSE (PARTY=3,4 OR REFUSED):

PARTYLN As of today, do you lean more to...

<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Independent</u>	Something <u>else</u>	No <u>answer</u>	<i>Lean</i> <u>Rep</u>	<i>Lean</i> <u>Dem</u>
18	31	31	18	2	15	24

Questionnaire

**2025 PEW RESEARCH CENTER'S AMERICAN TRENDS PANEL
Wave 181: National Survey of Latinos
October 6-16, 2025**

QUESTIONNAIRE

Note: The questions presented below are part of a larger survey conducted on the American Trends Panel. For all questions, the 98 ("don't know" in phone mode) and 99 (refusal in phone mode and no answer in web mode) codes are combined in the data for analytical purposes.

PN = Programming note

SAMPLE SOURCE FOR SURVEY PROGRAMMING LOGIC

X_PANEL

1=ATP (SSRS SampSource=7)
 2=SSRS OP (SSRS SampSource=2)

CODEBOOK FOR ATP SAMPLE VARIABLES TO BE USED IN SURVEY PROGRAMMING LOGIC

X_ATPHISP

1 ATP Hispanic
 2 ATP non-Hispanic

Note: Flag to identify ATP Hispanic and non-Hispanic panelists (for HISP and RACEMOD questions only)
 Source: Frame file variable F_HISP. If F_HISP=1, X_ATPHISP=1. Otherwise X_ATPHISP=2.

X_FORM

1 Form 1
 2 Form 2

Note: Flag to randomly assign panelists to one of two forms (Form 1, Form 2) and weight within form.
 ATP source: Randomly assigned for each survey

X_BIRTHPLACE

1 U.S. - 50 states, or Washington, D.C.
 2 U.S. - Puerto Rico
 3 U.S. - other territory
 4 Another country
 99 Refused

Note: Flag to identify country of birth.
 Source: Frame file variable F_BIRTHPLACE. Same codes as F_BIRTHPLACE.

X_HISP_ORIGIN

- 1 Mexican
- 2 Puerto Rican
- 3 Cuban
- 4 Dominican
- 5 Salvadoran
- 6 Spanish
- 7 Other Central American
- 8 Other South American
- 97 Other country
- 99 Refused

Note: Flag to identify Hispanic origin.

Source: Frame file variable F_HISP_ORIGIN. Same codes as F_HISP_ORIGIN.

-----**MAIN QUESTIONNAIRE BEGINS HERE**-----

ADDITIONAL QUESTION PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

QUE: HISP

ASK IF OP SAMPLE (X_PANEL=2):

[PN: IF WEB, SOFT PROMPT IF INITIALLY SKIPS: "You did not provide a response. If you would like to skip, click Next." ALLOW TO CONTINUE IF SKIP AGAIN]

Are you of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin, such as Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban?

[PN: IF CATI:] (READ LIST IF NECESSARY)

1 Yes

2 No

98 **[PN: IF CATI:] (DO NOT READ)** Don't know

99 **[PN: IF WEB:]** Web blank / **[PN: IF CATI:] (DO NOT READ)** Refused

ADDITIONAL QUESTION HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

QUE: HISPORIG1**ASK IF OP SAMPLE (X_PANEL=2):****[PN: ACCEPT MULTIPLE RESPONSES. CODES 98 AND 99 ARE EXCLUSIVE]****[PN: IF WEB, SOFT PROMPT IF SELECT CODE 97 AND LEFT BLANK: "You did not provide a response in the text box. If you would like to skip, click Next." ALLOW TO CONTINUE IF SKIP AGAIN WITHOUT ENTERING TEXT; IF CATI, INTERVIEWERS MUST ENTER A TEXT RESPONSE IF CODE 97 SELECTED]****[PN: DISABLE BACK BUTTON ON THIS SCREEN SO RESPONDENTS CANNOT RETURN TO SCREENING QUESTIONS]****[PN: IF WEB:]** Thinking about your family's heritage, are you Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Dominican, Salvadoran, or are you and your ancestors from another country?**[PN: IF WEB:]** *Check all that apply***[PN: IF CATI:]** Thinking about your family's heritage, do you consider yourself to be any of the following? You can select as many as apply.**[PN: IF CATI:] (READ LIST)**

- 1 Mexican
- 2 Puerto Rican
- 3 Cuban
- 4 Dominican
- 5 Salvadoran
- 6 Spanish
- 7 Other Central American
- 8 Other South American
- 97 Other country (please specify): **[PN: INSERT SINGLE LINE TEXT BOX]**
- 98 **[PN: IF CATI:] (DO NOT READ)** Don't know
- 99 **[PN: IF WEB:]** Web blank / **[PN: IF CATI:] (DO NOT READ)** Refused

QUE: HISPORIG2**ASK IF MORE THAN ONE ANSWER SELECTED IN HISPORIG1:****[PN: DISPLAY ONLY ITEMS SELECTED IN HISPORIG1]****[PN: INCLUDE A TEXT FIELD IN THE DATA FOR HISPORIG2=97; POPULATE HISPORIG2_97_OTHER TEXT FIELD WITH THE HISPORIG1_97_OTHER TEXT RESPONSE]**

Of the heritages you selected, which one do you identify most closely with?

[PN: IF CATI:] (READ LIST)

- 1 Mexican
- 2 Puerto Rican
- 3 Cuban
- 4 Dominican
- 5 Salvadoran
- 6 Spanish
- 7 Other Central American
- 8 Other South American
- 97 Other country
- 98 **[PN: IF CATI:] (DO NOT READ)** Don't know
- 99 **[PN: IF WEB:]** Web blank / **[PN: IF CATI:] (DO NOT READ)** Refused

[PN: CREATE NUMERIC VARIABLE FOR HISPANIC ORIGIN (HISP_ORIGIN) FOR OPINION PANEL SAMPLE (X_PANEL=2) AS FOLLOWS AND INCLUDE IN THE DATASET. IN THE DATA, LABEL THE VARIABLE AS "Hispanic or Latino origin - detailed"

- **IF ONE RESPONSE IS SELECTED in HISPORIG1, THEN HISP_ORIGIN = HISPORIG1**
 - **IF MULTIPLE RESPONSES ARE SELECTED AT HISPORIG1, THEN HISP_ORIGIN = HISPORIG2]**

TXT: ATPDISPLAY1**[PN: DISPLAY IF ATP HISPANIC (X_ATPHISP=1):]**

In a previous survey, you indicated that you are of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin, such as Mexican, Puerto Rican or Cuban...

QUE: HISPLABEL_MOD**ASK IF HISPANIC (X_ATPHISP=1 OR X_PANEL=2):**

**[PN: RANDOMIZE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1, 2, 3, AND 4, HOLDING 5, 98, AND 99 LAST;
INCLUDE RANDOMIZATION IN DATA FILE]**

[PN: IF WEB:] The terms Hispanic, Latino, Latinx, or Latine are used to describe people who are of Hispanic or Latino origin or descent. Which of these terms do you prefer?

[PN: IF CATI:] The terms Hispanic, Latino, Latinx (**PRONO: luh-TEE-nex**), or Latine (**PRONO: la-TEE-neh**) are used to describe people who are of Hispanic or Latino origin or descent. Which of these terms do you prefer?

[PN: IF CATI:] (READ LIST)

- 1 Hispanic
- 2 Latino
- 3 Latinx
- 4 Latine

[PN: INSERT A LINE OF SPACE]

- 5 **[PN: IF WEB:]** No preference **[PN: IF CATI:]** Or do you not have a preference?
- 98 **[PN: IF CATI:] (DO NOT READ)** Don't know
- 99 **[PN: IF WEB:]** Web blank / **[PN: IF CATI:] (DO NOT READ)** Refused

[PN: CREATE TEXT FILL VARIABLE HISPLABEL_INSERT_S, WHERE:

IF HISPLABEL_MOD=1, INSERT "Hispanic"
IF HISPLABEL_MOD=2,5,98,99, INSERT "Latino"
IF HISPLABEL_MOD=3, INSERT "Latinx"
IF HISPLABEL_MOD=4, INSERT "Latine"

CREATE TEXT FILL VARIABLE HISPLABEL_INSERT_P, WHERE:

IF HISPLABEL_MOD=1, INSERT "Hispanics"
IF HISPLABEL_MOD=2,5,98,99, INSERT "Latinos"
IF HISPLABEL_MOD=3, INSERT "Latinx"
IF HISPLABEL_MOD=4, INSERT "Latines"

INCLUDE BOTH VARIABLES IN THE DATA FILE]

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED OR HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

TXT:

[PN: RANDOMIZE THE LAN1/LAN2 SCREEN AND THE LAN3/LAN4 SCREEN; INCLUDE RANDOMIZATION IN DATA FILE]

[PN: DISPLAY LAN1 AND LAN2 ON SAME SCREEN IN ORDER]

QUE: LAN1

ASK IF HISPANIC (X_ATPHISP=1 OR X_PANEL=2):

How well, if at all, would you say you can carry on a conversation in Spanish, both understanding and speaking?

[PN: IF CATI:] (READ LIST)

- 1 Very well
- 2 Pretty well
- 3 Just a little
- 4 Not at all
- 98 [PN: IF CATI:] (DO NOT READ) Don't know
- 99 [PN: IF WEB:] Web blank / [PN: IF CATI:] (DO NOT READ) Refused

QUE: LAN2

ASK IF HISPANIC (X_ATPHISP=1 OR X_PANEL=2):

How well, if at all, would you say you can read a newspaper or book in Spanish?

[PN: IF CATI:] (READ LIST)

- 1 Very well
- 2 Pretty well
- 3 Just a little
- 4 Not at all
- 98 [PN: IF CATI:] (DO NOT READ) Don't know
- 99 [PN: IF WEB:] Web blank / [PN: IF CATI:] (DO NOT READ) Refused

TXT:

[PN: RANDOMIZE THE LAN1/LAN2 SCREEN AND THE LAN3/LAN4 SCREEN; INCLUDE RANDOMIZATION IN DATA FILE]

[PN: DISPLAY LAN3 AND LAN4 ON SAME SCREEN IN ORDER]

QUE: LAN3

ASK IF HISPANIC (X_ATPHISP=1 OR X_PANEL=2):

How well, if at all, would you say you can carry on a conversation in English, both understanding and speaking?

[PN: IF CATI:] (READ LIST)

- 1 Very well
- 2 Pretty well
- 3 Just a little
- 4 Not at all
- 98 [PN: IF CATI:] (DO NOT READ) Don't know
- 99 [PN: IF WEB:] Web blank / [PN: IF CATI:] (DO NOT READ) Refused

QUE: LAN4

ASK IF HISPANIC (X_ATPHISP=1 OR X_PANEL=2):

How well, if at all, would you say you can read a newspaper or book in English?

[PN: IF CATI:] (READ LIST)

- 1 Very well
- 2 Pretty well
- 3 Just a little
- 4 Not at all
- 98 [PN: IF CATI:] (DO NOT READ) Don't know
- 99 [PN: IF WEB:] Web blank / [PN: IF CATI:] (DO NOT READ) Refused

QUE: BIRTHPLACE**ASK IF OP SAMPLE (X_PANEL=2):**

[PN: IF WEB, SOFT PROMPT IF SELECT CODE 4 AND LEFT BLANK: "You did not provide a response in the text box. If you would like to skip, click Next." ALLOW TO CONTINUE IF SKIP AGAIN WITHOUT ENTERING TEXT; IF CATI, INTERVIEWERS MUST ENTER A TEXT RESPONSE IF CODE 4 SELECTED]

[PN: ADD VARIABLE "SKIP_BIRTHPLACE" TO FLAG IF THE R INITIALLY TRIED TO SKIP THIS QUESTION (SKIP_BIRTHPLACE=1); INCLUDE VARIABLE IN DATA FILE]

Where were you born?

[PN: IF CATI:] Were you born in the United States, in Puerto Rico, in another U.S. territory, or in another country?

- 1 U.S. – 50 states, or Washington, D.C.
- 2 U.S. – Puerto Rico
- 3 U.S. – other territory
- 4 Another country (please specify): **[PN: INSERT SINGLE LINE TEXT BOX]**
- 98 **[PN: IF CATI:] (DO NOT READ)** Don't know
- 99 **[PN: IF WEB:]** Web blank / **[PN: IF CATI:] (DO NOT READ)** Refused

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED OR HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**QUE: TYPICALUS****ASK IF FORM 1 (X_FORM=1):**

[PN: ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-2/2-1, HOLDING 98 AND 99 LAST; INCLUDE ROTATION IN DATA FILE]

Overall, do you think of yourself as...

[PN: IF CATI:] (READ LIST)

- 1 A typical American
- 2 Very different from a typical American
- 98 **[PN: IF CATI:] (DO NOT READ)** Don't know
- 99 **[PN: IF WEB:]** Web blank / **[PN: IF CATI:] (DO NOT READ)** Refused

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED OR HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

TXT:

[PN: RANDOMIZE ORDER OF HISPIDIMPORT AND COOIDIMPORT; INCLUDE RANDOMIZATION IN DATA FILE]

QUE: HISPIDIMPORT

ASK IF HISPANIC (X_ATPHISP=1 OR X_PANEL=2):

Previously you said you consider yourself [PN: INSERT HISPLABEL_INSERT_S]. How important is being [PN: INSERT HISPLABEL_INSERT_S] to how you think about yourself?

[PN: IF CATI:] (READ LIST)

- 1 Extremely important
- 2 Very important
- 3 Somewhat important
- 4 A little important
- 5 Not at all important
- 98 [PN: IF CATI:] (DO NOT READ) Don't know
- 99 [PN: IF WEB:] Web blank / [PN: IF CATI:] (DO NOT READ) Refused

TXT:

[PN: RANDOMIZE ORDER OF HISPIDIMPORT AND COOIDIMPORT; INCLUDE RANDOMIZATION IN DATA FILE]

QUE: COOIDIMPORT

ASK IF HISPANIC (X_ATPHISP=1 OR X_PANEL=2):

[PN: DISPLAY IF ATP HISPANIC (X_ATPHISP=1): In a previous survey, you indicated that your family's heritage is [PN: IF X_HISP_ORIGIN=1-6, INSERT X_HISP_ORIGIN; IF X_HISP_ORIGIN=7 INSERT "Central American"; IF X_HISP_ORIGIN=8 INSERT "South American"; IF X_HISP_ORIGIN=97,99 INSERT "from a place or country in Latin America or Spain"...]

[PN: DISPLAY IF OP (X_PANEL=2): Thinking about the place or country in Latin America or Spain that your family traces their heritage to...]

How important is being [PN: IF X_HISP_ORIGIN=1-6, INSERT X_HISP_ORIGIN; IF HISP_ORIGIN=1-6, INSERT HISP_ORIGIN; IF X_HISP_ORIGIN=7,8,97,99 OR HISP_ORIGIN=7,8,97,98,99, INSERT "from that place or country"] to how you think about yourself?

[PN: IF CATI:] (READ LIST)

- 1 Extremely important
- 2 Very important
- 3 Somewhat important
- 4 A little important
- 5 Not at all important
- 98 [PN: IF CATI:] (DO NOT READ) Don't know
- 99 [PN: IF WEB:] Web blank / [PN: IF CATI:] (DO NOT READ) Refused

BAT: HISPIDENTERMS1**ASK IF HISPANIC (X_ATPHISP=1 OR X_PANEL=2):****[PN: ROTATE ITEMS COO-AM/AM-COO; INCLUDE ROTATION IN DATA FILE]**

[PN: IF WEB:] People sometimes use different terms to describe themselves. Have you ever described yourself using each of the following?

[PN: IF CATI: READ FOR FIRST ITEM:] People sometimes use different terms to describe themselves. Have you ever described yourself using each of the following? First, **(INSERT ITEM)**. Have you ever described yourself using this term? **(READ LIST IF NECESSARY)**

[PN: IF CATI: READ FOR SUBSEQUENT ITEMS:] Next, **(INSERT ITEM)**. **(READ AS NECESSARY: Have you ever described yourself using this term? (READ LIST IF NECESSARY))**

BATTERY ITEMS:

COO [PN: IF X_HISP_ORIGIN=1-6, INSERT X_HISP_ORIGIN; IF HISP_ORIGIN=1-6, INSERT HISP_ORIGIN; IF (X_HISP_ORIGIN=7,8,97,99 OR HISP_ORIGIN=7,8,97,98,99) AND XCHANNEL=1 (WEB), INSERT "The name of the place or country in Latin America or Spain that your family traces their heritage to (for example: Guatemalan, Colombian, Honduran, etc.)"; IF (X_HISP_ORIGIN=7,8,97,99 OR HISP_ORIGIN=7,8,97,98,99) AND XCHANNEL=2 (CATI), INSERT "The name of the place or country in Latin America or Spain that your family traces their heritage to, for example: Guatemalan, Colombian, Honduran, etc."]

COOAM [PN: IF X_HISP_ORIGIN=1-6, INSERT X_HISP_ORIGIN "American"; IF HISP_ORIGIN=1-6, INSERT HISP_ORIGIN "American"; IF (X_HISP_ORIGIN=7,8,97,99 OR HISP_ORIGIN=7,8,97,98,99) AND XCHANNEL=1 (WEB), INSERT "The name of the place or country in Latin America or Spain that your family traces their heritage to, combined with "American" (for example: Guatemalan American, Colombian American, Honduran American, etc.)"; IF (X_HISP_ORIGIN=7,8,97,99 OR HISP_ORIGIN=7,8,97,98,99) AND XCHANNEL=2 (CATI), INSERT "The name of the place or country in Latin America or Spain that your family traces their heritage to, combined with "American," for example: Guatemalan American, Colombian American, Honduran American, etc."]

HISP [PN: INSERT HISPLABEL_INSERT_S]

HISPAM [PN: INSERT HISPLABEL_INSERT_S] American

AM American

RESPONSE CATEGORIES:

1 Yes

2 No

98 **[PN: IF CATI:] (DO NOT READ)** Don't know

99 **[PN: IF WEB:]** Web blank / **[PN: IF CATI:] (DO NOT READ)** Refused

QUE: HISPIDENTERMS2

ASK IF HISPANIC AND DESCRIBES THEMSELVES BY AT LEAST TWO TERMS IN HISPIDENTERMS1 ((X_ATPHISP=1 OR X_PANEL=2) AND ANY HISPIDENTERMS1_COO, COOAM, HISP, HISPAM, AM=1):

[PN: DISPLAY ONLY THE ITEMS THAT ARE HISPIDENTERMS1=1; RANDOMIZE IN SAME ORDER AS HISPIDENTERMS1; INCLUDE RANDOMIZATION IN DATA FILE. IF ONLY ONE ITEM IS HISPIDENTERMS1=1, AUTOPUNCH HISPIDENTERMS2 WITH ORIGINAL ANSWER, INCLUDE AUTOPUNCH IN DATA.]

Which of the following do you use most often to describe yourself?

[PN: IF CATI:] (READ LIST)

- 1 **[PN: SHOW IF HISPIDENTERMS1_COO=1:] [PN: IF X_HISP_ORIGIN=1-6, INSERT X_HISP_ORIGIN; IF HISP_ORIGIN=1-6, INSERT HISP_ORIGIN; IF (X_HISP_ORIGIN=7,8,97,99 OR HISP_ORIGIN=7,8,97,98,99) AND XCHANNEL=1 (WEB), INSERT "The name of the place or country in Latin America or Spain that your family traces their heritage to (for example: Guatemalan, Colombian, Honduran, etc.)"; IF (X_HISP_ORIGIN=7,8,97,99 OR HISP_ORIGIN=7,8,97,98,99) AND XCHANNEL=2 (CATI), INSERT "The name of the place or country in Latin America or Spain that your family traces their heritage to, for example: Guatemalan, Colombian, Honduran, etc."]**
- 2 **[PN: SHOW IF HISPIDENTERMS1_COOAM=1:] [PN: IF X_HISP_ORIGIN=1-6, INSERT X_HISP_ORIGIN "American"; IF HISP_ORIGIN=1-6, INSERT HISP_ORIGIN "American"; IF (X_HISP_ORIGIN=7,8,97,99 OR HISP_ORIGIN=7,8,97,98,99) AND XCHANNEL=1 (WEB), INSERT "The name of the place or country in Latin America or Spain that your family traces their heritage to, combined with "American" (for example: Guatemalan American, Colombian American, Honduran American, etc.)"; IF (X_HISP_ORIGIN=7,8,97,99 OR HISP_ORIGIN=7,8,97,98,99) AND XCHANNEL=2 (CATI), INSERT "The name of the place or country in Latin America or Spain that your family traces their heritage to, combined with "American," for example: Guatemalan American, Colombian American, Honduran American, etc."]**
- 3 **[PN: SHOW IF HISPIDENTERMS1_HISP=1:] [PN: INSERT HISPLABEL_INSERT_S]**
- 4 **[PN: SHOW IF HISPIDENTERMS1_HISPAM=1:] [PN: INSERT HISPLABEL_INSERT_S] American**
- 5 **[PN: SHOW IF HISPIDENTERMS1_AM=1:] American**
- 98 **[PN: IF CATI:] (DO NOT READ) Don't know**
- 99 **[PN: IF WEB:] Web blank / [PN: IF CATI:] (DO NOT READ) Refused**

QUE: CMMONCULTR**ASK IF HISPANIC (X_ATPHISP=1 OR X_PANEL=2):****[PN: ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-2/2-1, HOLDING 98 AND 99 LAST; INCLUDE ROTATION IN DATA FILE]**

Which statement comes closer to your view, even if neither is exactly right?

[PN: IF CATI:] (READ LIST)

- 1 Hispanics in the U.S. share a common culture
 - 2 Hispanics in the U.S. have many different cultures
 - 98 **[PN: IF CATI:] (DO NOT READ)** Don't know
 - 99 **[PN: IF WEB:]** Web blank / **[PN: IF CATI:] (DO NOT READ)** Refused
-

[PN: RANDOMIZE ORDER OF HISPCARE AND HISPAFFECT; INCLUDE RANDOMIZATION IN DATA FILE]**QUE: HISPCARE****ASK IF HISPANIC (X_ATPHISP=1 OR X_PANEL=2):****[PN: ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-5/5-1 IN SAME ORDER AS PROOF_WORRY, HOLDING 98 AND 99 LAST; INCLUDE ROTATION IN DATA FILE]**How often do you feel a responsibility to look out for other **[PN: INSERT HISPLABEL_INSERT_P]** in the United States?**[PN: IF CATI:] (READ LIST)**

- 1 Extremely often
- 2 Very often
- 3 Somewhat often
- 4 Not too often
- 5 Never
- 98 **[PN: IF CATI:] (DO NOT READ)** Don't know
- 99 **[PN: IF WEB:]** Web blank / **[PN: IF CATI:] (DO NOT READ)** Refused

TXT:

[PN: RANDOMIZE ORDER OF HISPCARE AND HISPAFFECT; INCLUDE RANDOMIZATION IN DATA FILE]

BAT: HISPAFFECT

ASK IF HISPANIC (X_ATPHISP=1 OR X_PANEL=2):

[PN: IF FORM 1, ROTATE ITEMS ILLIM-NATB/NATB-ILLIM; IF FORM 2, ROTATE ITEMS HISP-COO/COO-HISP; INCLUDE ROTATION IN DATA FILE]

[PN: IF WEB:] How much do you think what happens to each of the following groups overall affects what happens in your own life?

[PN: IF CATI: **READ FOR FIRST ITEM:**] How much do you think what happens to each of the following groups overall affects what happens in your own life? First, **(INSERT ITEM)**. How much do you think what happens to this group overall affects what happens in your own life? **(READ LIST)**

[PN: IF CATI: **READ FOR SUBSEQUENT ITEMS:**] What about **(INSERT ITEM)**? **(READ AS NECESSARY:** How much do you think what happens to this group overall affects what happens in your own life? **(READ LIST)**)

BATTERY ITEMS:

ILLIM **ASK IF FORM 1 (X_FORM=1):** [PN: INSERT HISPLABEL_INSERT_S] immigrants living in the U.S. illegally

LGLIM **ASK IF FORM 1 (X_FORM=1):** [PN: INSERT HISPLABEL_INSERT_S] immigrants living in the U.S. legally

NATB **ASK IF FORM 1 (X_FORM=1):** [PN: INSERT HISPLABEL_INSERT_P] who were born in the U.S.

HISP **ASK IF FORM 2 (X_FORM=2):** [PN: INSERT HISPLABEL_INSERT_P] in the U.S.

COO **ASK IF FORM 2 (X_FORM=2):** [PN: IF X_HISP_ORIGIN=1-6, INSERT X_HISP_ORIGIN "people in the U.S."; IF HISP_ORIGIN=1-6, INSERT HISP_ORIGIN "people in the U.S."; IF X_HISP_ORIGIN=7,8,97,99 OR HISP_ORIGIN=7,8,97,98,99, INSERT "People in the U.S. from the place or country in Latin America or Spain that your family traces their heritage to"]

RESPONSE CATEGORIES:

1 A great deal

2 A fair amount

3 Not too much

4 Not at all

98 [PN: IF CATI:] **(DO NOT READ)** Don't know

99 [PN: IF WEB:] Web blank / [PN: IF CATI:] **(DO NOT READ)** Refused

TXT: ATPDISPLAY3

DISPLAY IF ATP AND DID NOT REFUSE BIRTHPLACE QUESTION (X_PANEL=1 AND X_BIRTHPLACE=1,2,3,4):

In a previous survey, you indicated that you were born in [**PN: IF BORN IN U.S. AND WEB (X_BIRTHPLACE=1 & XCHANNEL=1) INSERT** "the U.S. (50 states or Washington, D.C.); **IF BORN IN U.S. AND CATI (X_BIRTHPLACE=1 & XCHANNEL=2) INSERT** "the U.S., 50 states or Washington, D.C."; **IF BORN IN PUERTO RICO (X_BIRTHPLACE=2) INSERT** "Puerto Rico"; **IF BORN IN OTHER TERRITORY (X_BIRTHPLACE=3) INSERT** "a U.S. territory"; **IF BORN IN ANOTHER COUNTRY (X_BIRTHPLACE=4) INSERT** "another country"...]

DISPLAY IF OP AND DID NOT REFUSE OR SAY DON'T KNOW TO BIRTHPLACE QUESTION (X_PANEL=2 AND BIRTHPLACE=1,2,3,4):

Previously, you indicated that you were born in [**PN: IF BORN IN U.S. AND WEB (BIRTHPLACE=1 & XCHANNEL=1) INSERT** "the U.S. (50 states or Washington, D.C.); **IF BORN IN U.S. AND CATI (BIRTHPLACE=1 & XCHANNEL=2) INSERT** "the U.S., 50 states or Washington, D.C."; **IF BORN IN PUERTO RICO (BIRTHPLACE=2) INSERT** "Puerto Rico"; **IF BORN IN OTHER TERRITORY (BIRTHPLACE=3) INSERT** "a U.S. territory"; **IF BORN IN ANOTHER COUNTRY (BIRTHPLACE=4) INSERT** "another country"...]

BAT: RACESURV34_MOD**ASK ALL:**

[**PN: RANDOMIZE ITEMS WITH BPL ALWAYS APPEARING FIRST; ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-4/4-1, HOLDING 5, 6, 98, AND 99 LAST; INCLUDE RANDOMIZATION AND ROTATION IN DATA FILE**]

[**PN: IF WEB:**] Overall, how does each of the following affect your own ability to get ahead in the U.S. today?

[**PN: IF CATI: READ FOR FIRST ITEM:**] Overall, how does each of the following affect your own ability to get ahead in the U.S. today? First, (**INSERT ITEM**). (**READ LIST**)

[**PN: IF CATI: READ FOR SUBSEQUENT ITEMS:**] What about (**INSERT ITEM**)? (**READ AS NECESSARY:** Overall, how does (**INSERT ITEM**) affect your own ability to get ahead in the U.S. today? (**READ LIST**))

BATTERY ITEMS:

BPL [**PN: IF BORN IN U.S. (BIRTHPLACE=1 OR X_BIRTHPLACE=1) INSERT** "Being born in the U.S."; **IF BORN IN PUERTO RICO (BIRTHPLACE=2 OR X_BIRTHPLACE=2) INSERT** "Being born in Puerto Rico"; **IF BORN IN OTHER TERRITORY (BIRTHPLACE=3 OR X_BIRTHPLACE=3) INSERT** "The place where you were born"; **IF BORN OUTSIDE U.S. OR DIDN'T SAY (BIRTHPLACE=4,98,99 OR X_BIRTHPLACE=4,99) INSERT** "The country where you were born"]

HISP **ASK IF HISPANIC (X_ATPHISP=1 OR X_PANEL=2):** Being [**INSERT HISPLABEL_INSERT_S**]

RACE Your race
 GEND Your gender
 RELIG Your religion
 EDUC Your level of education

RESPONSE CATEGORIES:

- 1 Helps a lot
- 2 Helps a little
- 3 Hurts a little
- 4 Hurts a lot
- 5 Neither helps nor hurts

[**PN: INSERT A LINE OF SPACE**]

- 6 [**PN: DISPLAY ONLY FOR ITEM RELIG**] [**PN: IF WEB:**] I do not have a religion [**PN: IF CATI:**] You do not have a religion
- 98 [**PN: IF CATI:**] **(DO NOT READ)** Don't know
- 99 [**PN: IF WEB:**] Web blank / [**PN: IF CATI:**] **(DO NOT READ)** Refused

BAT: HISPDISCR

ASK IF HISPANIC (X_ATPHISP=1 OR X_PANEL=2):

[**PN: RANDOMIZE ITEMS; INCLUDE RANDOMIZATION IN DATA FILE**]

[**PN: IF WEB:**] Here are a few things that some Hispanics in the United States have experienced. Please indicate whether or not each of the following has happened to you in the past 12 months.

[**PN: IF CATI: READ FOR FIRST ITEM:**] Here are a few things that some Hispanics in the United States have experienced. Please indicate whether or not each of the following has happened to you in the past 12 months. First, **(INSERT ITEM)**. Has this happened to you in the past 12 months? **(READ LIST IF NECESSARY)**

[**PN: IF CATI: READ FOR SUBSEQUENT ITEMS:**] Next, **(INSERT ITEM)**. **(READ AS NECESSARY: Has this happened to you in the past 12 months? (READ LIST IF NECESSARY))**

BATTERY ITEMS:

- SUP Someone expressed support for you because you are Hispanic
- OFFNAM Been called offensive names because you are Hispanic
- SPAN **ASK IF CAN CARRY ON CONVERSATION IN SPANISH (LAN1=1-3):** Been criticized for speaking Spanish in public
- HOME Someone made a remark that you should go back to your home country
- DISCRH Personally experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly by someone who is also Hispanic
- DISCRNH Personally experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly because of your Hispanic background, by someone who is not Hispanic
- POL **ASK IF FORM 1 (X_FORM=1):** Been unfairly stopped by police
- LAWENF **ASK IF FORM 2 (X_FORM=2):** Been unfairly stopped by law enforcement
- SMART People acted as if they thought you were not smart

RESPONSE CATEGORIES:

- 1 Yes, has happened
- 2 No, has not happened
- 98 [**PN: IF CATI:**] **(DO NOT READ)** Don't know
- 99 [**PN: IF WEB:**] Web blank / [**PN: IF CATI:**] **(DO NOT READ)** Refused

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED OR HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE
